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BY JAS. G. HASSON.
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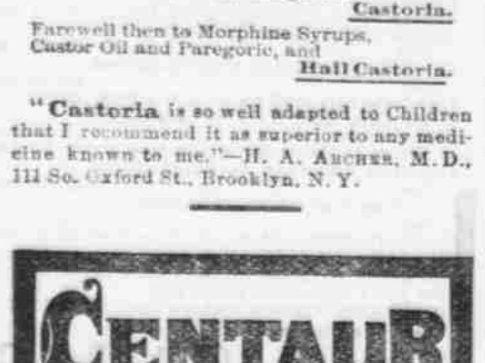

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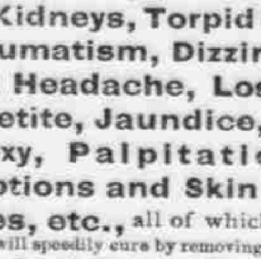

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(Continued from last week.)

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DUBUQUE, IA., Dec. 14, 1880.

I have used one of your James Boss' Gold Watch Cases for seventeen years. I bought it second-hand and know of its having been used before I got it, but do not know how long. It looks good for ten years longer. Did not suspect it was a filled case until so informed by a jeweler a short time since. I most cheerfully recommend your cases to be all they are represented to be, and more.

O. McCHANEY, Dep. Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dis. Iowa.

Send 3 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Philadelphia, Pa., for handsome Illustrated Pamphlet showing how James Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made.

(To be Continued.)

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WHY THE DOCTOR WAS DISGUSTED, AND WHAT MIGHT HAVE DONE WITHOUT HIM.

"Well, wife," said Dr. E——, as he entered his house, which was situated in a cozy village in central New York, "I have got back from a long and dreary ride away down among the mountains, and all to no purpose whatever. The messenger said the man wouldn't live till morning, when the fact is he had only an ordinary attack of colic. If the simpletons had only had sense enough to put a BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER on his stomach he would have been all right in an hour or two. But some folks are slow to learn," added the old physician, swallowing the cup of steaming tea his wife had just poured for him.

Dr. E—— was right; yet people do learn, even though slowly. The rapidly increasing use of Benson's plaster proves this beyond question, and the good doctors are certain to be saved much of their needless toil. In all diseases capable of being affected by a plaster Benson's acts efficiently and at once. The genuine have the word CAPCINE cut in the centre. Price 25 cents.

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ANNIVERSARY ODE.

ST. JACKSON'S DAY.

[The following was written by William B. Conway, deceased, then editor of the *Mountaineer*, published in Ebensburg, Cambria county, for a Democratic celebration in honor of Jackson's birthday, held in Philadelphia, January 8, 1838, and which we deem worthy of republication.—ED *Westmoreland Democrat*.]

Again; once again in the bright, festive hall,
Have we met in the spirit of grateful devotion,
The deeds of the hero with pride to recall,
And fondly indulge every pleasing emotion;
Then let us proclaim the Patriot's name,
Whose lustre is bright as the Iris of fame;
While freedom and valor to man shall be dear,
Thy name, gallant Jackson, will Freeman revere.

O'er Time's musty records the students may pore,
Or wake from their slumbers the echoes of ages,
To boast of the might who flourished of yore,
Selecting the worthiest heroes and sages;
The worthiest few, we give them their due,
Then turning, brave Jackson, in triumph to you;
In vain we solicit a worthier name,
More dear to the free on the annals of fame.

The heroes, the chiefs, the commanders of old,
Whose names and whose deeds are emblazoned in story,
Were doubtless intrepid and fearless and bold,
And Time's fleecy mist has but mellowed their glory,
But valor and might midst carnage and fight,
Are sanctified only by justice and right.
'Tis these which give value to human applause,
To honor the man is to honor the cause.

But peace has its perils as time has disclosed;
By countless events which his pen has recorded
In peace as in war was brave Jackson opposed;
By the mean and the selfish, the base and the sordid,
For booty was still their wish and their will,
But the gallant old patriot, "vetoed the bill,"
And Jackson, the statesman, thus shivered the claim,
Which Jackson, the hero, had severed in twain.

The spirit of mammon ungrateful and mean,
For mean and ungrateful must honesty term it,
This spirit still prowls round the hallowed scene,
The last earthly scene of the patriot Hermit.
Its pitiful spite would fondly delight
To wither the laurels he bore from the fight,
Because, as a statesman, he never would yield
The rights he so bravely maintained on the field.

Then fill to the brave, to the honest, the good,
In peace and in war, he clung to his duty;
How firmly, how nobly his courage withstood,
Domestic and foreign disciples of "booty,"
When freemen shall wave their flag o'er his grave,
The bright eyes of "beauty" will weep for the brave;
And may his pure mantle and virtue descend,
To shield his successor, supporter and friend.

Again and again, let us honor the men
Who achieved and defended our dear Independence,
First boldly proclaimed in the city of Penn,
This honor is due from their greatful descendants,
Then here let us now most solemnly vow
That freemen will never submissively bow
To the fraud and injustice of corporate ranks,
To the edicts of Kings or the edicts of Banks.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

THE MAIN FEATURES OF AN ABLE STATE PAPER.

Governor Pattison's annual message opens by warning the General Assembly against the evils of over-legislation. His recommendations chiefly suggest the modification of existing laws, with a view to the removal of abuses and the prevention of wrongs.

He reviews the details of the State's revenue and expenditures, and recommends an equalization of the burdens of real and personal property, the former of which now pays about $30,000,000 taxes on a $1,600,000 valuation, and the latter $8,000,000 taxes on a $1,500,000,000 valuation. If there is any discrimination it should be in favor of real estate instead of against it. The Governor suggests such a change of the revenue laws as would make the corporation taxes pay all the State's expenses, and would leave to the counties the proceeds of all other taxes on personal property. The simplest way to do this would be to select some one class of corporate property, such as paid-up capital, and assess the entire amount needed upon it. The revenues would then be certain, and the corporations would be benefitted as holders of real estate. The Governor recommends that the depositors of public money be designated by law, and that deposits with private bankers be prohibited.

The Governor reports that the pardon board has heard 144 and refused 125 applications since his inauguration. In view of the cases of inhuman treatment of the insane discovered by the lunacy committee of the board of public charities and the need for future investigations by that committee the Legislature is asked to appropriate a salary for the committee's clerk and to carefully consider its report. It is also reminded that the State's charitable institutions, now sadly overcrowded, have a prior claim for appropriations as compared with private charities. The Governor urges prompt and liberal provision for public charities and reminds the Legislature of his former vetoes of appropriations to private establishments.

In view of a possible cholera visitation it is suggested that the Philadelphia lazaretto be removed farther from the city—to Fort Delaware or Reedy island—and the pilots and vessel masters be required to report to the health officer all persons boarding or leaving vessels that have entered the Delaware capes, under penalty of law; that the lazaretto laws be revised, particularly so as to provide for the payment of the lazaretto physician and the quarantine master by salary, instead of by fees. The Governor recommends the establishment of a State board of health. He calls the Legislature's attention to the recommendation of the Superintendent of public instruction that the school fund be distributed on the basis of school attendance, to be reported triennially, and comments on the exemplary condition of the State militia.

The creation of a commission to revise the bituminous coal mining laws, similar to that appointed to revise the anthracite mining laws, is recommended. The Governor suggests the exclusive recognition of the State board of agriculture as the head of the farming interest and the cessation of appropriations to the State agricultural society, a private corporation conducted for revenue only.

NEEDLESS OFFICES.

The Governor recommends the abolition of the office of mercantile appraiser, saying: "The mercantile licenses can be assessed and appeals taken in the same manner and by the same officials that assess the tax on watches, horses, carriages, and money at interest. The various county assessors could and should; at the same time that they perform their other duties, discharge the business now transacted by the mercantile appraisers. Particularly ought this to be done if the Legislature should adopt the suggestion that these licenses be paid into the treasuries of the various counties. By this means a large number of office holders would be dispensed with, their salaries saved to the State or counties and uniformity, simplicity and convenience be promoted by having all taxes levied by one set of officers and paid at one time to the county treasurer. This plan seems to be perfectly feasible, and its adoption would be a practical concession to the universal demand among the people for abolition of unnecessary officers and complex governmental machinery."

It is recommended that the office of Senate librarian and resident clerk of the house be abolished, giving to the State printer the Senate librarian's duty of shipping public documents to those entitled to them and to the commissioners of public buildings the entire charge of the capitol. The Senate has no library worth a librarian and the House resident clerkship is equally unnecessary.

Believing that the moral effect of capital punishment would be greater if it followed the offense more closely, the governor urges that the supreme court be required to hear and act on such cases within sixty days after the verdict giving them absolute priority; that the death warrant should be issued as soon as the supreme court affirms judgment, fixing the date of execution from thirty to sixty days thereafter.

The Governor recommends that the secretary of the commonwealth, the attorney general and the members of the general assembly be paid salaries, instead of the fees of the former two officials and the per diem of the legislators. The per diem system is pronounced a scandalous failure and the congressional plan of paying legislators every month is referred to with favor.

POLL TAX ABOLITION.

Concerning the abolition of the poll tax the message says: "I recommend the passage of a resolution submitting to the people for adoption an amendment to the Constitution abolishing payment of tax as a qualification for electors. As practically carried out the paying of a poll tax as a qualification for voting has largely contributed to debauch our politics and bring our elective system into reproach. It is a matter known of all men that the political parties yearly contribute immense sums from the party treasuries to qualify electors by wholesale for partisan purposes. This system degrades the suffrage right, is dangerous to free institutions, and gives the political parties an influence over the indigent or indifferent that may be used to subvert the popular will, and prevent the ballot box from recording the unbiased choice of the people. It tends to make elections unduly expensive and gives rise to powerful and dangerous party organizations, hostile to healthy political sentiment, and the main purpose of which seems to be, by assessment upon office-holders and in other ways, to raise large sums of money to control elections in the interest of parties and factions. In the abstract a money qualification for votes is an odious and undemocratic principle, at variance with the theory of Republican government, and having a tendency to give undue influence to wealth and divide the community upon the basis of riches and poverty. This is true whether the qualification consists in the ownership of property or the payment of a tax. In point of fact, however, the money qualification required by our law is no qualification at all, and keeps alive an odious discrimination without the slightest effect in limiting the suffrage, but giving opportunity for the worst evils of corrupt partisans control to the ballot. It is preposterous to suppose that a citizen otherwise qualified for an intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage is made any more so by the payment of fifty cents, or that one disqualified without such payment is habilitated with the high attributes of a sovereign elector by contributing a half dollar to the public treasury. I regret the end in view cannot be accomplished expeditiously by the passage of an ordinary statute and that this relic of an age and theory inimical to free representative government requires the slow process of a constitutional amendment for its eradication."

The Governor deplores the laxity of the divorce laws! six successive acts of assembly having increased the evil and given the State an unenviable reputation for easy divorce. He recommends that both marriage and divorce be made more difficult; that it be a misdemeanor for a magistrate or clergyman to marry a minor or other person in violation of law, and by prohibiting and annulling the marriage of the guilty party to a divorce case during the other party's life time; that the jurisdiction of the State courts be limited to divorce suits in which the complainant has lived in the State two years; that three years of malicious desertion shall be necessary to make it valid ground, and that divorce for cruel and barbarous treatment shall be granted to wives only, on account of actual violence to the person.

HIGH LIQUOR LICENSES.

Some space is devoted to the manifold evils of intemperance, after which the Governor says: "The present laws upon this subject are ineffective and inadequate. I therefore recommend the increase of the cost of license to such a sum as will decrease the number of taverns and, if possible, weed out the enormous number of tippling places which infest the community. There ought also to be careful regulations respecting the granting of such licenses, particularly in the large cities, with a limitation as to the number of the population, and provisions requiring the petition of citizens of the neighborhood setting forth a desire for the establishment of such places, and the existence of a public necessity therefor. Discrimination might possibly be wise in such legislation between rural districts and cities.

The Governor suggests legislative inquiry into the indefinite expenses of the geological survey, revision of the act of 1874 and limitation of the powers of the commissioners to incur expense. Their accounts should be made subject to audit, particularly their printing bills. The entire State printing law should be repealed and each department limited to a certain item of its appropriation in its printing, the expenditure being subject to the Auditor General's approval. The Governor calls attention to the $24,070.06 his administration has saved in advertising during two years.

The repeal of the act of 1868 which deprives the city councils of Philadelphia of the right of regulating streets seized by passenger railways is recommended. The act in question destroyed the compensating control previously given the city by the charters of the companies in return for the privileges given the latter.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

Concerning railroads and canals he says: "I am obliged again to direct the attention of the General Assembly, as I did in my message of the last session, to the continued failure of the lawmaking power to adequately carry into effect the provisions of the 17th article of the Constitution relating to railroad and canals. For some reason there has been an undoubted spirit of hostility shown by the Legislature to the enforcement of that section of the fundamental law ever since its adoption in 1874.—When it is considered that the section contains the explicit command that 'the General Assembly shall enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article,' and that the members have sworn to obey the Constitution, there can be no proper defence made for the default. The wisdom of the provisions of the article is not a question for the decision of the Legislature. That was determined when the people adopted the Constitution, which is the highest and most sacred expression of their will. Neither can there be any pretense made that the people have at all changed their minds upon the subject, or that they no longer desire their will in this regard to be enforced, or that the evils intended to be corrected have ceased to exist. The wrongs of railroad discrimination and the free pass abuse are as actual and glaring to day as they were when the Constitution was adopted. The people are as deeply in earnest in desiring the prevention and punishment of those wrongs as they ever were, and the justice and reasonableness of the provisions of the 17th article are more clear and undoubted than they have ever been. Recent investigations have disclosed in the single matter of the coal carrying trade how wide-spread, arbitrary, defiant, oppressive and unjust to the people of the State have been the

DISCRIMINATIONS MADE BY RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

I do not regard it as at all necessary to adduce facts to prove that discriminations against certain persons and places, and in favor of others, are being continually made, or that the people of this State, in an unusual degree, have suffered therefrom, even, in some instances, to the almost complete alienation of the benefits of some industries.—These facts are so well-known as to need no demonstration, and have been repeatedly laid before the public and the Legislature. Pennsylvania has been a chief sufferer from these injuries. Knowing this the people, in the exercise of their sovereign right, deliberately inserted in their fundamental law provisions restraining corporations from continuing the injustice, and commanded their representatives, under the solemn obligation of an oath, to enforce these provisions. These regulations have their sanction in abstract justice, and in principles of law that are now graved ineffaceably in our jurisprudence. They require corporations to treat all men fairly, impartially and justly, to avoid extortion, to commit no corruption, and to confine their activities to the business for which they were created. They assert the invulnerable doctrine that railroads are public highways; that the corporations hold their franchises as trustees for the public; that the primary purpose of their creation was the public weal, and that the right of the people to regulate and control their business and tolls is a sovereign power that the Legislature cannot grant or barter away. These principles are every day becoming more and more imbedded in the law, and are receiving the sanction of judicial tribunals whenever brought before them for decision. They are no longer disputable questions, but in the contest between the power of monopoly and the people they have been settled, as all foresaw they must ultimately be settled, in favor of the people, and they have now the axiomatic force of the principles of the Bills of Rights.

What excuse can be made, then, for the persistent and

UNLAWFUL REFUSAL OF THE LEGISLATURE

to enforce these principles as expressed in the Constitution? Until the last session there had not been even an attempt to give due effect to the law, and the sincere effort then made by some to bring the railroads to justice were defeated by an abortive and mocking statute that could scarcely have been more favorable to the corporations and inimical to the people had it been expressly intended to defeat the enforcement of the Constitution. Under pretense of punishing discrimination, it introduced descriptions and conditions into the definition of the offence that make it almost impossible for any action to be brought under the statute.—Such conditions are not contained in the 17th article of the Constitution, and the Legislature has no right to interpolate them in an act intended to carry that instrument into effect. Under the act of 1883, discrimination to be sectional, must be for a like service, under similar circumstances, upon like conditions, and in transportation from the same place; and, unless all these conditions exist, no remedy or punishment is provided. How vain and mocking is such an enactment, and how rarely if ever, could such identity of facts exist as to support this statute. The Constitution requires no such similarities and likness in circumstances, kind of service, conditions and identity of place, to constitute discrimination; and to incorporate these into laws is worse than no legislation at all, as it is a sort of legislative construction of the Constitution that such conditions are requisite. All that is necessary to be done to enforce the 17th article is to exact penalties for a violation of the provisions of the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th sections, and to require publication by the roads of their rates of freight, by posting or otherwise. The sections referred are, I believe, sufficiently explicit to serve the purpose of a statute; but certainly any changes made in them should not be by incorporating into them conditions that rob them of their vitality. Let at least a trial be made of an enactment of the clear letter of the Constitution, and provide adequate remedies for a violation thereof, that it may be ascertained whether the people are able to enforce their supreme will through the medium of their courts of justice. All legislation on this subject should also provide for the publication of freight rates and tolls, as otherwise unlawful charges will be difficult of proof. There is no reason why those public corporations

SHOULD NOT TRANSACT THEIR BUSINESS PUBLICLY.

It is always a suspicious omen when the executors of a trust want to keep their actions secret from the lawful beneficiaries of the trust. The act of 1883 is defective and unavailing also in not making any provisions respecting the consolidation of parallel or of competing corporations, or against common carriers engaging in mining, manufacturing or other business than common carrying, or against the issuing of free passes by such corporations. All these things are prohibited by the 17th article, and are openly carried on to-day; yet the Legislature has studiously and persistently refused to enforce the organic law. Moreover, I am perfectly clear that providing merely civil remedies against the companies for violating the law will be ineffectual in its enforcement. What is needed is the making such violations a criminal offense punishable by the fine and imprisonment of the officers and employes knowingly committing the criminal act, as well as giving a remedy in damages to the party aggrieved, and also subjecting the corporation to investigation of its business, and, if necessary, forfeiture of its franchises. The processes of the civil courts are too slow and expensive to be effective for the individual in enforcing them against the power and wealth of vast corporations. But if the wrong to the public and against the supreme law be made a criminal offence, and the power of the Commonwealth be exerted in enforcing punishment, there will be a more reasonable hope of deterring wrong doers and inflicting retributive justice. It is a mistake to regard the evils of such corporate wrongs as indifferent or trifling. They are of the most serious character. They vex and harass the individual citizen in his business and estate; they oppress large sections, classes and enterprises; they build up one man and one locality at the expense of others; they meddle with the natural development of trade, and they levy impoverishing tribute upon the farmers, artisans and consumers of one community in favor of those of another.—Every day the enterprise of the independent press is disclosing the enormity of these abuses. I therefore urge the General Assembly in the strongest manner to give efficacy to the organic law, in obedience to the dictates of justice, and according to their sworn obligation, by the prompt passage of an adequate law enforcing the 17th article of the Constitution.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The Governor recommends the passage of a civil service reform law for all the State departments, providing for examinations for fitness and character, the New York and Massachusetts laws being pronounced excellent models. He concludes by reviewing the failure of the last Legislature to make an apportionment of the State under the census of 1880, and says: "The conviction of duty which induced me to call the extra session has not changed by reflection and I would have again recalled the Houses into session had I seen the slightest reason for believing they would have done anything more than deplete the public treasury. Besides this, it was evident that the people were not so unanimously in accord with the executive in his purpose to have the constitution obeyed, at whatever cost their representatives might choose to inflict upon them as to justify a second extra session. I therefore permitted the members, without recall, to go to their homes with their unearned money in their pockets and with the record of their disregarded oaths and a defied and violated constitution behind them. The reasons which actuated me then are set out at length in my proclamation convening the session. They are equally forceful now and I call attention to them as my views upon the duty of the present General Assembly in the premises. The reason which made me particularly desirous, aside from the legal command, that apportionments should be made at the last session was the fact that the two houses were then divided in political opinion. Such a condition I believed to be most favorable to fair and just bills. The present Legislature in each branch is overwhelmingly of the same political predilection. I hope, however, that by attention to the rules laid down by the fundamental law you will be enabled to pass equitable apportionment laws, free from partiality or partisan unfairness, to which the executive can promptly affix his signature and thus give effect to the direction of the Constitution and the heretofore defied will of the people."

The Governor, in closing, expresses his earnest desire to co-operate with the Legislature and specially recommends the members to study the Constitution and abide by its provisions.

* * *

SOME ELEPHANT STORIES.—Major Rogers had been out shooting, and had discharged all his guns, when an elephant made a charge at him from the skirts of the jungle. There was no help for him except to run, and for 400 yards the Major kept just ahead, feeling at every step just as if the trunk was trying to twist itself about his loins. A turn around a tree gave him a momentary advantage, which he made the most of, by jumping into the branches; but before he had time to draw up his legs, the elephant had got him with his proboscis. Still Rogers pulled against him, thinking it was better to have his leg wrenched from the socket than to fall back bodily into the animal's power. The struggle did not last long, for, to the delight of the pursued and the chagrin of the pursuer, the Wellington boots, which the former wore, slipped off, released the leg and saved the life of poor Rogers.—The dilemma, however, did not end here; for the elephant, finding himself balked of his prey, after destroying the boot, took up his quarters beneath the branches and kept his anticipated victim in the tree for twenty-four hours, when the country postman happened to pass by. Rogers gave him notice of his position, and soon help came, and the elephant was frightened away by tom-toms and yelling. Had this occurred in the deserted part of the jungle, the officer must have been starved to death in the tree.

The native Hindoo from want of thought keeps up a constant drumming on the head with the goad, or "ankus." I, therefore, hoped not to use it at all. Such an improvement all at once, however, proved more than the elephantine mind could grasp. He began really to enjoy himself, going his own way more than mine, till at last he marched straight into an immense forest tree of the banyan species and commenced to browse. He seized the boughs above his head, and, tugging violently with them, brought them down on my devoted skull. This was too much. I raised the ankus and brought it down on his head with a blow that brought blood through the skin.—This had the desired effect, and he at once bundled off along the road by which he knew I wanted to go. He merely took with him a branch about the size of a small apple tree to discuss as we went along. From this moment we were friends, and I don't think I ever had to use the hook again so as to bring blood.—*London Times.*

The King and the Thief.

There is a fable among the Hindoos that a thief, having been detected and condemned to die, sent for his jailor and told him he had a secret of great importance which he desired to impart to the king, and when that had been done he would be prepared to meet his doom.

Upon receiving this intelligence the king ordered the culprit to be conducted to his presence.

The thief explained that he knew the secret of causing trees to grow which would bear fruit of pure gold.

The experiment might be easily tried, and his Majesty would not lose the opportunity; so, accompanied by his Prime Minister, his courtiers, and his chief priest, he went with the thief to a spot selected near the city hall where the latter performed a series of solemn incantations.

This done, the condemned man produced a piece of gold, and declared that if it should be planted it would produce a tree, every branch of which would bear gold.

"But," he added, "this must be put into the ground by a hand that has never been stained by a dishonest act. My hand is not clean, therefore I pass it to your Majesty."

The king took the piece of gold, but hesitated. Finally, he said, "I remember in my younger days that I have filched money from my father's treasury which was not mine. I have repented of the sin, but yet I can hardly say my hand is clean. I pass it, therefore, to my Prime Minister."

The latter after a brief consultation answered:

"It were pity to break the charm through a possible blunder. I receive taxes from the people, and I am opposed to many temptations, how can I be sure that I have been perfectly honest? I must give it to the Governor of our citadel."

"No, no!" cried the Governor, drawing back. "Remember that I have the serving out of pay and provisions to the soldiers.—Let the High Priest plant it."

And the High Priest said:

"You forget that I have the collecting of the tithes and the disbursements of sacrifice."

At length the thief exclaimed:

"Your Majesty, I think it would be better for society, that all five of us should be hanged, since it appears that not an honest man can be found among us."

In spite of the lamentable exposure, the king laughed, and was so pleased with the thief's cunning expedient that he pardoned him.

* * *

SPOUTING OIL-WELLS IN RUSSIA.—The principal oil-wells of the Baku district lie at Balaxame or Balakhani, about six miles to the northeast of the town; this is an oil-field about three and a half miles in length by one and a half in breadth. To the south lies a smaller field called Bebeabat. One fountain at Balakhani, ninety-eight feet in depth, is noted as having been flowing steadily for upward of two years, and still continuing to yield 800 barrels a day. Another well not far off, 490 feet deep, commenced its career by throwing up a jet thirty feet in the air, and then flooding the land with oil for a considerable distance all around, overflowing other wells and several small refineries, so as effectually to stop their work. The roar of the rushing oil and gas could be heard a mile from the spot.

Various flowing wells are said to yield 6,000 barrels a day, and some far more; but from the fact that these quantities are generally stated in the Russian measure of poods, it is not very easy to realize what is meant. One pood, we learn, is equal to thirty six pounds English. Hence one thousand poods represent somewhere about sixteen tons. Accounts have just reached England of of an oil fountain which was struck last December, and flows at the rate of from fifty to sixty thousand poods daily, gushing forth with such force as to break in pieces a three-inch cast-iron plate which had been fastened over the well in order to divert the flow in a particular direction. In the same district a huge heap of sand marks the spot where an oil-spring, on being tapped, straightway threw up a column of petroleum to twice the height and size of the Great Geyser in Iceland, forming a huge black fountain two hundred feet in height—a fountain, however, due solely to the removal of the pressure on the confined gas, for there is no trace of volcanic heat. The fountain was visible for many miles round, and on the first day it poured forth about two million gallons, equal to fifty thousand barrels.

An enterprising photographer who was on the spot secured a photograph which places this matter beyond cavil. The fountain continued to play for five months, gradually decreasing week by week, till it finally ceased to play, leaving its unfortunate owners (an Armenian company) well-nigh ruined by the claims brought against them by neighbors whose lands were destroyed by the flood of oil.—*Popular Science Monthly for December.*

* * *

YOUNG Bigger called on Madeline last evening and was shown into the parlor, where he found Mabel looking at the natural history. He greeted her with a "Good evening, sissy, how are you this evening?"

"Oh, I'm pretty well; say, can you guess conundrums, Mr. Bigger?"

"Well sometimes; what is it?"

"Oh, it's one of Lina's; she asked me why you were like my bunny rabbit. Can you tell me that?"

"No, I'm sure I'll have to give it up. Why am I like your rabbit?"

"Cos the most 'spicuous part is your ears; that's what Lina says."

As Lina came tripping down the stairs she heard the front door close behind his retreating form.

* * *

—Cracks in the floors, around the mould boards, or other parts of the room may be neatly and permanently filled by thoroughly soaking newspapers in paste of one pound of flour, three quarts of water and a tablespoonful of alum, thoroughly boiled and mixed. The mixture will be about as thick as putty, and may be forced into the cracks with a case knife. It will harden like paper-mache.

* * *

IN some parts of California quails are so abundant that the roads are thronged with them. In the southern counties farmers are offering rewards for killing the birds, as they destroy much grain.

* * *

—The Johnstown gas well was abandoned after reaching a depth of 2,820 feet without striking gas in sufficient quantity to be of any use.

* * *

TRACK on the Oregon Pacific is being laid at the rate of two miles a day.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - JANUARY 16, 1885.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the rules of the party, a meeting of the Democratic State Committee will be held at Bolton's Hotel, in the city of Harrisburg, on *Wednesday, January 21, 1885*, at 4 P. M., to elect a Chairman, a Secretary, and seven members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as the Committee may determine.

W. U. HENSEL, Chairman.
J. B LICHTY, Secretary.

THE Pittsburg *Post*, that old, ably conducted and always reliable Democratic journal, appeared on Monday last in a dress of new type, which gives it as bright and clean an appearance as a new silver dollar fresh from the mint. We are gratified at this renewed evidence of the continued prosperity of the oldest daily Democratic paper in Western Pennsylvania.

JOHN KELLY's paper, the New York *Star*, has had to yield to the hard times, and announces that it will only appear in the future as a Sunday paper. It is said that Kelly had very recently two good offers for the purchase of the paper, but refused them because the would-be buyers would not pledge themselves to sustain Tammany Hall and John Kelly through thick and thin.

THE caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature to nominate Don Cameron for re-election to the U. S. Senate, was held yesterday afternoon, too late for us to announce the result in our present issue. The opponents of Cameron, who seem to be few and far between, talk of defeating him with A. M. Brown, a Pittsburgh lawyer, or E. H. Fitler, a rich Philadelphia manufacturer. It will all end in talk, however, and Simon's son will be given another six years' lease in the Senate. If this isn't the outcome, then the people of this State may expect next summer to gather grapes from thorn bushes and figs from thistles.

EX-VICE PRESIDENT SCHUYLER COLFAX dropped dead at half-past 10 o'clock on last Tuesday morning in the Omaha depot at Mankato, Minnesota. He arrived at that place on an eastern train at 10 o'clock and walked to the Omaha depot, a distance of three-fourths of a mile, with the thermometer at 30 degrees below zero. It is supposed that the extreme cold, subsequent heat in the depot and over-exertion caused a stoppage of blood to the heart. The remains left Mankato the same night for South Bend, Indiana, where Mr. Colfax had long resided. The news of his sudden death will be received with a feeling of sorrow throughout the whole country.

IF there ever was an official in either branch of the Legislature who deserves to be called a "blackguard," it is Lucius Rodgers, of McKean county, who is Reading Clerk of the Senate. By common consent he earned that exceptional title by his ungentlemanly, insolent and wholly inexcusable conduct, when it became his duty to read to the Senate the annual message of Gov. Pattison, and if that body would do its duty and preserve its own self respect, as well as the respect of the people of the State, it ought to put this McKean county mountebank through a severe course of discipline.—But it won,t, and Rodgers will rest secure in the belief that a Democratic Governor has no rights which he, as an official of the State Senate, is bound to respect.

THE report that Gen. Grant's excessive indulgence in smoking cigars has produced a cancerous affection of his tongue, the same affliction and produced by the same cause, that brought about the death of U. S. Senator Ben. Hill, of Georgia, two or three years ago, is not quite correct. Drs. Barker and Douglass, both eminent in their profession, who have been attending Gen. Grant, decline to say whether there was danger of a cancer or not, or whether the trouble with his tongue was caused by smoking, but they do say that Gen. Grant cut down his habit of smoking about fifteen cigars daily to half of one cigar a day, and after continuing this for a week ceased smoking altogether, and that the chances now are that his tongue trouble will rapidly disappear.

GOV. CLEVELAND resigned his office at the meeting of the New York Legislature on Tuesday of last week and was succeeded by the Lieutenant Governor, Daniel B. Hill. Mr. Hill was Mayor of Elmira, when he was elected on the same ticket with Cleveland, who was then Mayor of Buffalo, in 1882. He is comparatively a young man and stands among the foremost Democratic leaders in the State. After his resignation Gov. Cleveland went to Buffalo, his old home, and on last Friday night attended a charity ball in that city, but as his brains are in his head and not in his heels, he didn't participate in the dancing. He will return to Albany some time next week and will remain there until a couple of days before the 4th of March, the day of his inauguration, when he will proceed to Washington.

COL. ROBERT L. CHESTER, who is almost ninety-three years of age, and who was the intimate friend of Andrew Jackson, was appointed to deliver the electoral vote of Tennessee at the late election to the President of the Senate at Washington. The old man made the journey successfully, delivered the sealed envelope entrusted to his care to Mr. Edmunds, and then went on to Albany to pay his respects to Gov. Cleveland.—He says he told the President-elect that he wanted no office himself and none for any other person, to which Mr. Cleveland replied that he was a pleasing exception to the general run of his visitors. On taking his leave Mr. Cleveland presented him with a large photograph of himself, which he says he values very highly. He says the Governor impressed him as a man of strong common sense—that there is no affectation about him—that he is a man of undoubted firmness of character and believes he can be safely trusted by the people.

JAIL STORIES.

Within the last year our enterprising friend of the Johnstown *Tribune* has added to the interest of his paper by procuring jail news from the jail birds that have served out their terms and been discharged. As soon as a discharged burglar, thief or slugger reaches Johnstown, the enterprising editor interviews him and procures lots of stories of the inner life of the county prison. Of course these reports of the enlarged criminals are not true, but still they make good reading, and as they stuff the editor he stuffs the reader. Besides, the editor deserves praise for associating with characters of this kind for the benefit of his readers. It is rumored that Mr. Samuel Reese, who is confined for sheep stealing, (an offense which the *Tribune* knows all about), has entered into the spirit of the thing, and keeps a diary of jail events, but whether to be furnished in instalments or only at the end of his term, we are not informed. If it all comes at once it will make an interesting number of the *Tribune*.

AT the session of the Legislature two years ago when the Democrats had a majority in the House, they abolished quite a number of the minor offices, thereby saving the State about fifteen thousand dollars, but as soon as the Republican majority in the present House got down to business last week, they filled all the vacant places with new men taken with them from their homes to Harrisburg. The Democrats protested against this reinstatement of unnecessary and useless officials, but Colburn, of the Somerst "glades," who assumes of a small way to be the Republican leader, declared that the act of Assembly of 1874 made provision for the officers, and that he and his friends intended taking all that the law gave them. There was no pretense that the last House suffered any inconvenience by cutting down the number of employees, but because a law passed eleven years ago created the offices, therefore the Republicans would fill them, and they did. Gov. Pattison, anxious to cut down the expenses of the Legislature wherever it can be done, recommends in his message that the office of Resident Clerk of the House and that of Senate Librarian be abolished, and gives conclusive reasons why it should be done. The Governor's recommendation, however, is not likely to make much impression upon a Legislature, a majority of whose members are ready to exclaim with Webster Flanagan, of Texas, "What the d—l are we here for unless it is for the offices?"

WE regret that we cannot lay before our readers the whole of Gov. Pattison's message to the Legislature, and as the next best thing we can do we publish on our first page a condensed statement of most of its leading features, for which we are indebted to the Lancaster *Intelligencer*. It is a long time since a Governor of this State put forth so exhaustive and in every aspect so admirable a document. No man can read it, even though he does not subscribe to some of the Governor's views, without having the conviction forced upon him that Robert E. Pattison is an honest, straightforward and fearless defender of the rights and interests of the people. He shows that he possesses a thorough knowledge of the affairs of the Commonwealth, how the welfare of the people in many respects can be improved by legislation, and how the public treasury can be protected from systematic plundering.—His remarks in regard to the continued refusal of the railroad companies of the State to obey the provisions of the Constitution forbidding unjust discriminations in freight charges, are especially plain-spoken and vigorous. His position that the members of the Legislature ought to be paid a fixed salary instead of a per diem allowance, for which this paper has contended during the last five years, is sound and impregnable, and, for many reasons in the interest of undoubted economy. The message in every respect is an exceptionally able and interesting State paper, and reflects upon its author infinite credit.

IN 1881, when he ran as an Independent Republican candidate for State Treasurer and received nearly fifty thousand votes, Charles S. Wolfe, of Union county, was a conspicuous figure in Pennsylvania politics and won a high reputatation as the young and fearless opponent of the Cameron ring. Since then he has not been heard of politically outside of his own county until last week, when he appeared at Harrisburg on the day before the meeting of the Legislature, in pursuit of an office at the hands of this same Cameron ring, for a personal friend. The office he wanted is worth about eight hundred dollars during the session, and he got it. In connection with this performance of the once widely known Union county Independent, it must be stated as explanatory of his "true inwardness" that in consideration for the office given him by the Cameron men, the member of the House from Union county will vote for Cameron for U. S. Senator. Putting this and that together the question suggests itself: Did ever a full-fledged reformer and the sworn foe of ring rule in this Commonwealth, ever dive deeper and come up dirtier than Charles S. Wolfe?

PATRICK FORD, of the *Irish World*, has a libel suit pending in the New York courts against Patrick Relihan, editor of *Ireland's Liberator*. During the late Presidential campaign Relihan in his paper denounced the course of Ford in the *Irish World* in bolting the nomination of Cleveland and supporting Blaine, and charged that Ford's action was based on a money consideration.—Relihan says he will attempt to prove the truth of the charge by Jones and Elkins, members of the Republican National Committee, both of whom he has subpœned to attend the trial. It is not likely that Jones and Elkins will accommodate him with any such testimony, although that Ford was bought is not doubted by any one who knows him.—Among Relihan's other witnesses are O'Donovan Rossa and Susan Gallagher, the woman who was with Patrick O'Donnell when he shot Carey, who informed on the Phœnix Park murderers, in South Africa.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL INTERESTS.

The annual report of Dr. Higbee, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Pennsylvania, has just been made public. Like the preceding reports of this official, the present one is lucid, able and full of valuable hints. He directs attention to the fact that of the dozens of social problems that are deemed of sufficient importance to constantly attract the attention of legislators, surely there can be none higher or more vital than that which concerns the training and culture of the entire junior population of the State, numbering over a million of youths and children of both sexes. The primary education of a whole generation of boys and girls is a most important factor in social progress, but so quietly does this work link and interweave itself with our every day life, and so unobtrusively does it do its work, that it does not receive the attention it deserves.

To make our present school system more efficient, new legislation is required and numerous hints are thrown out as to the course it should take.—School life should be as much like home life as possible. The home is surrounded with things that gladden the eye and cultivate and refine the taste. These things repress and subdue the wild and discordant impulses of youth. Why shall not the surroundings of the public schools be like them? It is children who go into school, not men and women. All around them has its due influence. Yet the condition of many of the school-houses in the State is such that no law should require a cultured boy or girl to enter them. There should be a law to condemn such school buildings, and in case of a refusal to do so the State appropriation should be withheld until the matter is remedied. A new treatise on school-house architecture is much needed, and the Superintendent recommends an appropriation for this purpose.

State Normal schools are regarded with much favor by the Superintendent. The task of providing the 22,000 teachers to keep our schools in operation depends largely on them. These institutions are a necessity, and constitute a most important portion of the public school work. The perpetuation of our present system depends largely on them. They should be regarded as a "necessary part of the public school system of the State; that a proper supply of well trained professional teachers will be impossible without them; and that the State ought, as other States are doing, so far to maintain them as to make them the most efficient possible in their special work." It is recommended to increase the appropriation to the public schools $150,000, that sum to be distributed among the Normal Schools.

A strong stand is taken in favor of increasing the length of the school year from five to six months. The latter period is not long enough, but it is better than the present law. The money of the State, it is held, is almost wholly thrown away in districts where short terms prevail. Attention is directed to imperfect supervision. Many counties have become so populous that county superintendents are required to range over districts where four and five hundred teachers are employed. In such cases the work of supervision must necessarily be imperfect. Continual watchfulness and examinations are simply impossible. District superintendents would remedy this evil. The large non-attendance of children of the proper age at the public schools claims attention. There are at present over a thousand pauper children in the county almshouses. The establishment of industrial schools where these pauper children should be sent is strongly recommended. The vexatious question of text books is discussed. The power of school boards to supply the required books is supported.

The increase in the number of the school teachers of the State, during the past ten years, was 3,375, the present number being 22,464. Strange to say, salaries have decreased during the same period. In 1873 the average for males was $41.58 per month and $32.44 for females; last year the average for the former was $37.28, and for the latter $29.22. But although salaries have decreased, expenses have increased and the appropriation of one million of dollars now made is deemed inadequate to meet the legitimate demands of the public school system. The voluminous statistics that accompany the report show the progress and efficacy of our schools. The public seems only partially alive to their importance, however. Much remains to be done. The harvest already gathered shows the gleaners have not been idle. The foundations laid are solid, and, with the Superintendent, we hope "a superstructure may rise, which, in symmetry and strength, shall be more beautiful than the Parthenon and outlast the Pyramids."—*Lancaster New Era.*

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION FOR 1884—The foreign immigration for the year just closed has fallen off about twenty per cent., the arrivals being about one hundred thousand less than during 1883. This was to be expected, in view of the general business depression in this country and the growing scarcity of lands available for settlement. An addition of more than 450,000 to our population from foreign sources indicates very clearly, however, that the United States is still looked upon as the most desirable haven for oppressed and unfortunate humanity in the world. Altho' the past has been a comparatively dull year as far as immigration is concerned, no other country can begin to show as large an accession to its population from foreign sources.

A view of the nationality of the coming citizens will not be without interest. The complete figures can only be given for the eleven months ending November 30, but they are sufficient to show the drift. Germany furnished by long odds the most immigrants, the number being 150,851. Ireland stands next on the list, with 57,073. England and Wales furnished 51,615, and Canada 43,418. Sweden stands fifth, with 23,436, while Austria, Norway and Italy swelled the new population about 13,600 each. It will be seen by this statement that the immigrants of Teutonic or Saxon origin comprise nearly two-thirds of the entire number.

Hard as the times are thought to be in this country, these statistics of immigration indicate that they must be much harder in other countries. Men don't leave home and fatherland by the hundreds of thousands for fun generally.—They only leave when the struggle for existence becomes too hard to be longer continued with a hope of success.—*Philadelphia Times.*

GOVERNOR HOADLEY, of Ohio, speaking of the expedients resorted to by convicts for the purpose of procuring a pardon, says that he was once solicited for a pardon by a prisoner in the penitentiary who was convicted for manslaughter, on the ground that he was a Democrat, and that the same prisoner had sought a pardon from Gov. Foster, who was Gov. Hoadley's Republican predecessor, for the reason that the man he had killed was a Democrat.

JUST SO. The wise and prudent man now procures a bottle of Dr. Kessler's Celebrated English Cough Medicine and keeps it in the house, prepared for croup and whooping cough emergencies. It never fails. It never disappoints. Instructions for treatment for croup and whooping cough on each wrapper. Nothing like it for colds and lung troubles. Dissatisfied buyers can have their money returned.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co.,
Philadelphia Agents.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1885.

The monotony of the week that has passed was broken by the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. "Jackson's Day" as it is called. The election of Jackson marked the overthrow of a corrupt party despotism, and it was fitting that the names of Jackson and Cleveland should be associated in celebrating the victory of New Orleans when the country is rejoicing in the overthrow, through Cleveland, of the gigantic and despotic oligarchy of office stealers and holders known as the Republican party. The celebration here was Democratic, eloquent and successful.

Another event was the advent and departure, all in forty-eight hours, of Col. Lamont, the private secretary of the President-elect. Col. Lamont came to look for a home and to scan the field of his future labor. He had not been in the city before. He has a wife and children and must have a house. He did not succeed in getting a house, but will try again after the fourth of March, when a few hundred residences will doubtless be vacated.

It is difficult to believe that only six weeks remain of President Arthur and a Republican administration. Preparation is sleepless, and expectation is on tip-toe for the fourth of March. It is estimated that there will be 250,000 visitors here at the inauguratian. I cannot think there will be so many, but the number will doubtless be large. As is usual the interest of the country in Washington matters ceases with the adjournment of Congrees, but this year it will grow with the inaugration of a new President, a new policy, the appointment of a new Cabinet, and numerous other changes in all the departments of the public service.

It is edifying to see the desperation with which a large number of drones and sinecurists are trying to get themselves converted into real little civil service reformers and Democrats. Many of them are shuffling over with an alacrity that is not graceful.

Congress is at work on the appropriation bills. The Navy bill has been passed by the House, and the Consular and Diplomatic bill is under discussion. I heard a Republican statesman, so called, bewailing the fact that the trained and improved Consular and Diplomatic personel which, he said, had been established in the last eight years by Evarts and Frelinghuysen, must give place to Democratic bummers and ward politicians. Well, it will be a pity if it is so, but if this noxious class must have offices, by all means let's send them to the foreign courts where they will have nothing to do, and will, therefore, be incapable of harm. Modern diplomacy is an anachronism and a farce. There is not the slightest necessity for our sending representatives to foreign governments, or for foreign governments to send representatives here. We have no foreign relations. Steam and electricity and the press, have made the ambassadorial establishments of contigious States useless, then how utterly needless to keep them up between our country and trans-Atlantic powers. It would be better to recall our flimsy ships, cruising in foreign seas, exposing our weakness and costing millions annually. It would be better to dismantle our diplomatic establishments in European capitals. The press, with steam and the Atlantic cable will furnish us prompter and more accurate information than can possibly be obtained by our heavy representatives abroad. We will know State secrets as soon as they are known by kings and their ministers, for we will get them from the same source, the press.

I was walking on Connecticut Avenue yesterday, which is the fashionable Sunday promenade of the city, and among other noted people was Mr. Jas G. Blaine, the late candidate. He was walking with Miss Loring, daughter of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and another young lady. The ex-candidate, or, should I say the perpetual candidate, is looking pretty strong, but he has a sinister face, a face in which his vaulting, foiled ambition is darkly written, a face which seems to say, "I would rather be first in Hades than second in Washington."

The situation of the Blaines in this city is not a happy one. Mrs. Blaine is not magnetic, she is repellant. She has taken occasion to snub many ladies in society here, who openly rejoice at her disappointment and humiliation now. Mr. Blaine's course since his defeat has been such as to enstrange many personal friends that he had among the Democrats. In the long years of the new epoch that will date from the fourth of March, 1885, the Capital of the United States ought to be an uncongenial place for malignant disunionists like Jas. G. Blaine. K.

LIBERTY BELL.—PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—The date of the departure of Liberty Bell for New Orleans has been changed from Jan. 24 to the 23, the day on which Mayor Smith has signified his intention of arriving at New Orleans. The departure will be accompanied with great pomp and ceremony. The bell will be escorted from Independence Hall to the Pennsylvania railroad station by five hundred policemen and Councilmen committe. At the station it will be placed in a car that is being built by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The bell will rest in the centre of the car under a red, white and blue canopy. The sides of the car will be open and at one end there will be a compartment for the accommodation of three officers who form the guard. On one side of the car will be emblazoned the word "Philadelphia," and on the other "New Orleans." Each side will bear the legend, "Proclaim Liberty Throughout the Land." The car will be run in the exhbition ground and the bell is not to be disturbed until its return to this city. The train will make thirteen stops, as symbolical of the thirteen original States, during the trip between this city and New Orleans.

Must Go.

The horrible nauseous worm-seed compounds called vermifuges and worm syrups, many of them as worthless as they are obnoxious, have had their day. It is a downright cruelty to compel a child to take them, when McDonald's Celebrated Worm Powders, so easy and pleasant to take that children will take them and never know a medicine is being administered, can be procured for the small sum of twenty five cents.—Any case of failure to cause expulsion where worms exist, the money promptly refunded.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co.,
Philadelphia Agents.

Nervousness.

The moment there is danger of impairment of the mind from excessive nervous exhaustion, or where there exists forebodings of evil, a desire for solitude, shunning and avoiding company, vertigo and nervous debility, or when insanity has already taken place, PERUNA should be implicitly relied on. But it is never well to wait so long before treatment is commenced. The early symptoms are loss of strength, softness of the muscles, dim or weak sight, peculiar expressions of the face and eyes, coated tongue, with impaired digestion; or in others certain powers only are lost, while they are otherwise enjoying comparatively good health. In all these PERUNA should at once be taken.

Not

Extensive advertising but genuine merit has placed McDonald's Improved Liver Pills at the head of the list, the most exacting, scrupulous care exercised in selection of materials, the highest attainable chemist skill employed in their manufacture, and sold on an honest guarantee. Any dissatisfied buyer can have their money refunded.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co.,
Philadelphia Agents.

FITS.—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Cast'a.
—For sale at James' Drug Store.

—Cancer Institute, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Go to it. [9-14.-1y.]

—President Garrett's estate turns out to be worth $35,000,000.

—Duck eggs 40 years old were eaten at a marriage anniversary in an Indiana town last week.

—In a brief wrestle with one of his cows a Connecticut farmer lost one of his eyes and had his jaw broken.

Representative Carberry, of Philadelphia, is lying at his hotel in Harrisburg seriously ill. He is not expected to recover.

—Some remarkable cures in this vicinity, of long continued and obstinate diseases, are attributed to McDonald's Blood Purifier.

—Nevada's Governor found some of his wife's diamonds, a few days since, in a tin box among some rubbish. The jewels were supposed to have been stolen years ago.

—There is nothing like Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil to quickly cure a cold or relieve hoarseness. Written by Mrs. M. J. Fellows, Burr Oak, St. Joseph Co., Michigan.

—A Menonite congregation in Reading built itself a frame church in four days last week. It was begun on Wednesday and dedicated on Sunday.

—Mrs. Betsy Wolff, whose residence was near Meadville, was thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse on Sunday afternoon, receiving fatal injuries.

—Oliver Brothers & Phillips' South-Side mill, Pittsburgh, is running as usual. The firm have withdrawn the notice of a reduction so far as the engineers, firemen, and dragdowns are concerned, but will reduce the wages of laborers 2½ per cent.

—A fearful boiler explosion occurred at Williamsport on Monday afternoon in a saw mill on the south side of the Susquehanna river. The mill is located on what is known as the Woigel tract, near the base of the mountains. Hardly a vestige of the structure is left. Eight men were in the mill, two were killed and the others severely, if not fatally, injured.

—Paul Korkeski, a shearman employed at Oliver Brothers' South Fifteenth street mill, Pittsburgh, had the fingers of his left hand amputated on Monday by the shears. He tied the stump up in a handkerchief and worked with his right hand until he was forced through loss of blood to quit. He said he was afraid of losing his place in the mill if he quit work.

—John McDevitt, aged 21 years, living in the rear of No. 1133 Monmouth street, Philadelphia, was found in the well of the water closet on Tuesday, hanging by a rope, one end of which was tied to his wrist and the other fastened to the door. It is supposed that he went down into the well to recover some money which he lost and was suffocated.

—News was received on Monday of another serious riot at the little mining village of Eckhardt, Maryland, where about one hundred foreign miners, Swedes principally, have been located ever since the strike of 1882. This time a riot occurred among the Swedes themselves. Being intoxicated, they used knives, pistols and stones. No one was killed, but several are reported badly hurt.

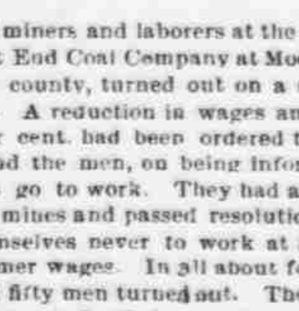
—George H. McFadden, the man who planned and executed the Pacific Express robbery in St. Louis last March, by which he and his accomplice, Prentice Tiller, secured $100,000, pleaded guilty in the Criminal Court on Monday and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Tiller was sentenced for five years some months ago. Owing to the blunders of Tiller nearly all the money was recovered in Milwaukee, and the arrest followed the next day.

—In Norway and Sweden accumulations of moss, often more than a foot thick, and half decomposed, serve to make paper and millboard as hard as wood, blocks of which, formed by the hydraulic press, may even be turned in the lathe and polished. This substance is said to possess the good qualities of wood without the defects, such as warping and splitting, so that it is suitable for making doors and windows. Plant has, it is said, been laid down in Sweden for working up these deposits of a hitherto waste substance into a useful material.

—A diabolical attempt to wreck a train on the East Tennesee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, near Rome, Georgia, on Sunday night, failed only by a miracle. The miscreants tore up several yards of the track and drove pieces of rails into the cattle guards. They then piled cross ties between the rails, making an obstruction that would dash a train down a frightful abyss. Just before the train reached there, the engine boxes became hot and the engineer stopped the train to cool them, striking the obstruction after it had slackened speed. The pilot was torn off, but no other damage was done.

—The miners and laborers at the mines of the West End Coal Company at Mocanaqua, Luzerne county, turned out on a strike on Monday. A reduction in wages amounting to 22 per cent. had been ordered to go into effect, and the men, on being informed, refused to go to work. They had a meeting near the mines and passed resolutions binding themselves never to work at less than their former wages. In all about four hundred and fifty men turned out. The company has not yet decided as to its course, but the officials state that the mines will be shut down altogether rather than submit to the demands of the men. This is the first strike in that region of any importance for years.

ROYAL



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Absolutely Pure.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

WANTED—One agent, lady or gentleman, in every county. Steady employment. Our agents are making from $3 to $7 per day. Full particulars sent free. Address at once
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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS —THE BEST TONIC.
Trade Mark. QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. P PURITY. On Every Bottle.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

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It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

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For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

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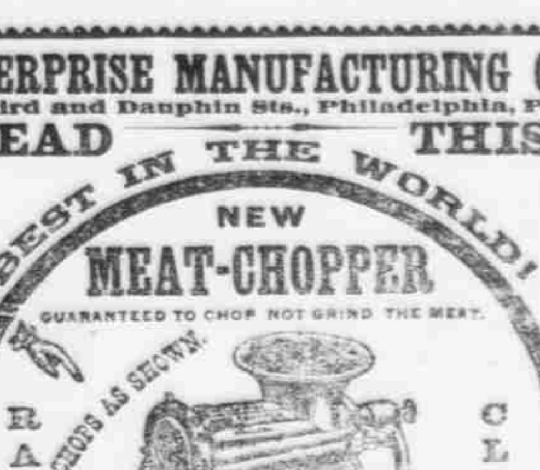

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General Insurance Agent,
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And other First Class Companies.
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AGENT FOR THE
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1794.
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R. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.
Money Received on Deposit
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business Transacted.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS & SLEIGHS!

Carriage Making in all its Branches.
Painting, Trimming
and REPAIRING of all kinds done at the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery. Also, all kinds of heavy work done. Carriage smith shop connected. All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.
D. M. CHUTE.
Ebensburg, October 24, 1884.

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS

BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS.
MUZZLE-LOADING SHOT GUNS.
MUZZLE-LOADING RIFLES.
Colt's and Winchester Repeating Rifles.
REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES AND SHELLS,
POWDER, SHOT, CAPS AND WADS.
FISHING TACKLE
And all kinds of goods for HUNTERS. Everything at LOWEST PRICES.
Purchasers can have the privilege of trying a gun before buying. All kinds of work done in the best manner. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
J. M. WATSON,
ALTOONA, PA.
September 19, 1884.-3m.

NOT DEAD YET
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,
Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY. - - JAN. 16, 1885.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There and the Other Place.

Subscribe for the FREEMAN.

—Trot out your candidate for Burgess.

—Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets never fail.

—East Conemaugh is to have a skating rink.

—The Lilly's Cornet band has been re-organized.

—Business is beginning to brighten up all over the country.

—Rents have gone up and good houses are said to be scarce in this place.

—Gallitzin's new paper, the *Weekly News*, made its first appearance on Friday last.

—Judge Dean, of Hollidaysburg, will preside at the second weeks' term of the Centre County Court.

—Rev. Father Brown, pastor of the Catholic church at Lilly's, is confined to his bed with rheumatism.

—Mr. John Parke, one of Johnstown's most enterprising citizens, died on Saturday last, aged 56 years.

—Bellefonte's glass company cleared $8,000 last year and its iron and nail company is running day and night.

—On last Saturday morning, the roof of a freight car standing on a siding at Cresson, was blown off by the high wind.

—Seventeen thousand pounds of dressed poultry were shipped from Petersburg, Huntingdon county, one day last week.

—Buy the "All Right Feed Cutters"—self feeding. They are the best in the market. For sale at G. Huntley's hardware store.

—Go to the hardware store and buy a horse blanket, lap robe and wolf robe before they are all gone, as you will never get such bargains again.

—At an election held by the stockholders of the Ebensburg and Cresson branch railroad on Monday last, the old board of directors and officers were re-elected.

—Bedford county's Republican board of County Commissioners have elected a Democrat as clerk. He is a relative of one of the Republican Commissioners.

—The old Liberty Bell will pass through Altoona on its way to New Orleans, on Friday, the 23d, about five o'clock. The bell will be exposed to view on an open car.

—Saltsburg is trying to have a new county formed out of fragments of Armstrong, Indiana and Westmoreland. It is near the point of conjunction of the three county lines.

—The trial of Curtin McLain for the murder of William Smearman at the Newton Hamilton campmeeting grounds in August, was begun at Lewistown on Tuesday last.

—While hauling logs on Friday last, Mr. William Makin, of Cambria township, accidentally got one of his legs caught by the log shifting around, and had his ankle badly sprained.

—The Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo., must have confidence in the Pastille treatment for weakness, nervous exhaustion, etc. in men. They offer free trials and trust results for orders.

—Twenty four writs of Fi Fa. aggregating $26,000, were issued from the Prothonotary's office in Blair county, on Monday last. Looks as if the Sheriff's office in that county was a booming.

—If the man who robbed Davis Bros. store room, on last Saturday night, and in his hurry left with an odd boot calls around, they will let him have the other at a good deal less than cost.

—Henry W. Oliver, of Pittsburg, thinks the business depression has reached its lowest point, and adds that his works, and he thinks most others in Pittsburg, will shortly resume on full time.

—Go and buy a "Tiffin Corn Sheller," with which you can shell a bushel a minute. They never get out of order. Price, with fan, only $10; without fan, $9. For sale at Huntley's hardware store.

—The attention of persons wishing to purchase farms is called to the advertisements of Mr. Martin Sanders, and Mr. William C. Parrish of Cambria township, and Mr. George J. Myers, of Gallitzin township.

—It is said that the contractors for the tunnels on the South Pennsylvania railroad, have been instructed to complete them for a single track, and that the road will be in running order before the new year closes.

—Among the many curiosities at the World's Exposition at New Orleans, is a design of a locomotive and tender, baggage car and coach complete, and a figure of a lady (life-size), all made entirely of grain and grasses.

—President Judge Johnston and the Jury Commissioners, Weakland and Vail, commenced on Monday last, the work of filling the Jury wheel for the ensuing year. They will draw the Jury for the special and March terms of Court to-day.

—The *Port Monitor* is the name of a new paper published at Cookport, Indiana county, that presented its first issue to the public last week. B. F. Williams, at one time a resident of this place, is its editor. Take it all in all its a "daisy."

—The County Commissioners have received a letter from the managers at Dixmont, stating that Mrs. Joseph Martz, an inmate of that institution from this county, has so far recovered that it would be well to have the Court order her discharge.

—The different works starting up all over the country, are a good indication that times are getting better. John Owens still sells boots and shoes, dry goods, dress goods, canned goods and groceries at prices to suit dull times. Now is your time to buy.

—To new subscribers, or old subscribers paying in advance, we will send the FREEMAN and the New York Weekly *World* for one year for $2.20; or the FREEMAN and the *Semi-Weekly World* for $2.90; or we will send the FREEMAN for one year and the *Weekly World* for six months, for $1.85.

—The undersigned, desiring to close out several branches of his business, will sell at cost his stock of hats and caps; also his line of boots, shoes and rubbers of all descriptions. An early call will convince you that bargains can be secured now.

C. T. ROBERTS.

—In this issue of the FREEMAN will be found the trial list for the special term of Court to be held on the third Monday of February. The cases for trial are those in which Judge Johnston was interested as counsel before his elevation to the bench.—Judge Baer, of Somerset, will preside.

—George M. Reade, Henry Hoppel, Jr., Henry Pritchard, John J. Evans, Thos. Griffith, C. T. Roberts, H. Kinkead, Jon. Lloyd, John G. C. Bearer, D. C. Little, John C. Gates, and John A. Blair, were elected Directors of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Ebensburg, on Monday last, for the ensuing year.

—McDonald at Loretto, Pa., has decided to close out his present business at that place. Therefore he offers all kind of goods at greatly reduced prices for cash or good marketable produce. All persons indebted to him are expected to call and settle at once. After February 1st his books will be placed in other hands for collection.

—The postoffice at Lilly's was broken into on last Friday night, but nothing was taken, owing to the fact that Mr. Thompson, the postmaster, has a dog that sleeps in the office and evidently frightened the burglar away, after he had gained an entrance by prying open a shutter of the wareroom and forcing a door opening into the office. He left behind him a bark peelers' spud, which he had used in forcing the shutter and door.

—The borough authorities of Carrolltown are contemplating the project of building a large cistern on the street near the church, which is the highest ground in that borough, and catching the rain water from the church and other buildings, to use in case of fire.—The new fire engine after being tested, has been found to do the work required.

—McDonald at Loretto is closing out the following goods at cost for cash: Calicoes, 5, 6, and 7 cents per yard; best gingham, 6, 8, and 10 cents per yard; dress goods, 5, 8, 10, 12½ and 15c per yd.; Canton flannels, 6, 8 and 10c per yd.; all wool flannels, 20, 30 and 40c per yd., Kentucky jeans, 12½, 15, 20 and 25c per yd.; tickings, 12½, 15 and 20c per yd.; notions, hats, caps, boots and shoes, at hard pan prices to suit the times.

—Mr. B. F. Davis, who has been a resident of Minnesota for the past thirty years and who was raised in this neighborhood, is at present on a visit to his old home. Mr. Davis was a member of the old Cambria Guards, of this place, and went with them to Mexico, and since his return has been enjoying the pleasure of meeting a number of his old comrades who are still living here. Before his departure for Minnesota he resided in Belsano, where he was engaged in merchandising, and he has been pursuing the same business in the West.

—David Coulter, of East Conemaugh, it is said, is urged by his friends to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Sheriff at the ensuing Republican primary election. We advise Mr. Coulter and his friends to consult the Gautier department of the Cambria Iron Company before entering the field, as that Company's bosses have an unceremonious way of disposing of Republican candidates when they have one of their own, and Mr. Coulter's being a candidate would but result in his being sat down upon in a manner similar to last year. Don't try it, David.

—The following extract from the report of the Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, about our neighboring county of Indiana, is not very complimentary: "The jail at Indiana is decayed and very insecure.—No underground drainage is provided. Taxpayers of the county are evidently merely tolerating its existence until the county finances will warrant the erection of one which will be a credit to the county. The poor are cared for by overseers, who do reluctantly—after being officially notified—take charge of the poor just a little before death comes by starvation, and secure for them a place to lodge and a small moiety to eat at as cheap a rate as can be had."

—McDonald at Loretto still continues to knock the bottom out of high prices for cash or marketable produce at the following: sugars at 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 cents per pound; teas 25, 50 and 75c per pound; green and roasted coffee, 12½, 15 and 17c per pound; 4 boxes essence coffee, 10c; 4 papers soda, 10c; 3 pounds rice, 25c; 3 pounds prunes, 25c; 4 pounds barley, 25c; 5 pounds oatmeal, 25c; 6 pounds hominy, 25c; 6 pounds peas or beans, 25c; carbon oil, 12½c per gallon; cider vinegar, 25c per gallon; good molasses, 30c per gallon; good syrup, 40c per gallon; A, No. 1 salt, $1.40 per barrel; good flour, $4.50 per barrel; all other goods at equally low prices.

—The Somerset Chemical works, two miles east of Somerset, where nitro-glycerine and all grades of high explosives are manufactured, was the scene of a terrible explosion on Wednesday afternoon. Five men were at work in the packing house when the dynamite was ignited from a red hot poker with which one of the men was boring a hole in the doors. In a second the entire building was in flames and the men with their clothing all on fire started to run and were but a short distance from the building when five hundred pounds of dynamite packed ready for shipment and lying outside of the building exploded with a terrific noise. Two of the men were found about sixty rods away burned to a crisp. The other men were not seriously injured. The shock was so great that people in the town ran into the street thinking their houses were falling down. Window glass was broken in houses half a mile from the scene of the accident.

The Whipping Post for Wife Beaters.

The Altoona *Times* of Monday last contained a communication on the subject of wife beaters and their proper punishment, which will commend itself to every right thinking person, whether male or female.—It is as follows:

From the way in which the demons are holding high carnival, the millenium seems to be a long way off. The series of suicides, robberies, rapines, fiendish outrages upon children, shocking homicides, wife murders, fratricides, lynchings, etc., etc., throughout the entire country, would really seem to indicate that the millennium is indeed a long way off.

In the local columns of the *Times* of the 6th instant your correspondent finds the following:

"A man (God save the mark!) at Gallitzin was arrested and fined $18 and costs on Saturday night for shockingly maltreating his wife. Among other tokens of affection bestowed upon her was a black eye, a lacerated forehead and a bare spot on her scalp, from which the hair had been torn out by the roots."

Would it not be well for law-makers to pass a law making the crime of wife whipping punishable at the whipping post. The above local, and hundreds of other instances of men's brutal treatment of their wives, demand a whipping-post for such miscreants.

There are many right-thinking Americans who have the courage to brave the consequences and insist that corporal punishment, so common among our ancestors as a penalty for certain offences or violations of the law, might be revived with signal advantage to society. Atrocious crimes, such as wife whipping, are deserving of the penalty of corporal punishment. It is a uniform expression among English Judges that corporal punishment is the most certain and best known preventative of outrages upon women. Corporal puishment is the most certain known deterent of cowardly and brutal offenses. It is the very best known preventative of outrages on women and children. The British Judges check such crimes by adding a dose of the cat well laid on to a term of imprisonment with hard labor. Corporal punishment is the only thing that will put a stop to cruel and malicious assaults on women. The British public unanimously approve of this method. When the lash, then, does so manifestly a good work in England, why should it not be made a punishment in the United States? Let the lash be made a remedial agent for society in Pennsylvania, and let a law to that effect be passed by the present Legislature.

There is scarcely a day that the newspapers do not repeat cases of the brutality of drunken scoundrel husbands to their hard working wives. For such wretches the whipping-post would be an admirable institution. As to the punishment for knocking down, kicking and half killing a poor wife, whose life is already embittered by daily contact with her brutal husband, to whom she is legally bound, it is simply nothing—merely a fine or being bound over to keep the peace for a few weeks or months. Let such wretches be whipped, and if the whipping be public, so much the better. If brutal men were lashed it would not require a second instalment of the lashing to teach them their duties as husbands and fathers. If a brutal man beat a woman, lash him and let the lashes be well laid on. If the Pennsylvania Legislature will pass a law making wife-beating an offense punishable by the lash well laid on, there will be fewer cases in the State for the papers to report of this terrible inhumanity now so rife within its borders.

JUSTICE.

SCHOOL REPORT.

The following is the report of the Ebensburg Public Schools for the month ending January 8th, 1885:

Room No. 1, Mary E. Davis, teacher, had 30 boys and 28 girls enrolled; average attendance of boys, 25; girls, 24; number of visitors, 4. The following pupils were perfect in attendance during the month: Irvin Gaut, Helena Kirkpatrick, Ollie Connel, Peter Ludwig, Blanche Folsom, May Davis, Walter McCaslin, Aggie James, Henry Ludwig, Emma Oatman, Maud Richardson, Emily Davis.

Room No. 2, Mrs. C. Lewis, teacher, had 36 boys and 20 girls enrolled; average attendance of boys, 33; girls, 16; number of visitors, 1. The following pupils were perfect in attendance during the month: Emmet Davis, Johnny Ludwig, Fred. Barker, Harry Shinefelt, Dorry Custer, Frank Evans, Charlie Weakland, Fred. Jones, Joseph Mack, Edith Myers, Cora Evans, Annie Mills, Minnie Kirschner, Mabel Davis.

Room No. 3, Allie Lloyd, teacher, had 23 boys and 26 girls enrolled; average attendance of boys, 19; girls, 22. The following pupils were perfect in attendance during the mouth: Lennie Jones, Reichert Garman, Ray Jones, Ella Kirschner, Katy McBreen, Annie Maloney, Eddie Luther, Orton Davis, Medie Davis, Della Folsom, Alice Davis.

Room No. 4, Gussie Davis, teacher, had 24 boys and 19 girls enrolled; average attendance of boys, 20; girls, 16; number of visitors, 2. The following pupils were perfect in attendance during the month. Robert Tibbott, Wattie Evans, Willie Jones, Jessie Morrow, Myra Richardson, Cora Davis, John Dick, John Kirschner, Sherman Mason.

Room No. 5, J. W. Leech, teacher, had 22 boys and 13 girls enrolled; average attendance of boys, 20; girls, 10; number of visitors, 4. The following pupils were perfect in attendance during the month: George Kinkead, Lester Larimer, Herman Jones, Geo. Evans.

J. W. L.

KILLED IN A COAL MINE.—From the Johnstown *Tribune* of Tuesday: "One of the small engines used in moving cars in and about the Mill Coal mine was stopped when near the mouth of the mine with a train of loaded cars last evening about four o'clock, because of the derailment of several cars, and soon filled the tunnel with smoke and gas. Messrs. Philip Sloan and Owen Rodgers were about leaving the mine, having completed their day's work. On every train that enters and leaves the mine there are two seated cars for the use of the miners. On one of these cars Sloan and Rodgers had taken passage, but when the engine stopped they got off the car, notwithstanding the protest and advice of Samuel Spencer, a fellow workman, and groped their way along the cars and past the engine. Both were overcome by the gas before reaching the mouth of the pit. Mr. Sloan sank down upon the track a few yards in front of the engine, and Mr. Rodgers fell in the ditch alongside the track.

"When, finally, the engine started toward the mouth of the mine, it came upon Mr. Sloan's prostrate form and mangled it almost beyond recognition. The blinding volumes of smoke, added to the stupified condition (from the effects of gas) of those in charge of the engine and cars, prevented the discovery of Mr. Sloan's body until after life had been crushed out of it. Mr. Rodgers was found at the same time, and he was quickly removed from the mire to his home in Minersville, where he soon recovered. Sloan leaves a wife and nine children.

BURGLARY.—On last Saturday night or Sunday morning, the store of Messrs. Davis Bros., of this place, was entered by burglars and goods, consisting of boots and shoes, shirts, socks, tobacco, etc., amounting to probably fifty dollars were carried away.—The entrance was effected through a window, the strips that hold up the upper sash being pried off and the sash dropped, when the burglars were enabled to climb in over the top. When they left they tried to push the sash back in position, but it caught above and they were unable to close it altogether. Mr. James Myers, watchman at the railroad station, on passing the store on Sunday morning noticed the window and on going closer to the building, saw a new boot lying on the ground that the thieves had missed when gathering up the goods and immediately sent word to the Messrs Davis that their store had been robbed. On entering their store they found the goods tossed around promiscuously and as near as they could tell about fifty dollars' worth missing. There is as yet no clue to the perpetrators.

A TAX QUESTION.—Several years ago a tract of land in Susquehanna township was sold by the County Treasurer for unpaid taxes, and the county became the purchaser. On the 8th of September, 1884, the Commissioners sold the land at private sale to the original owner, E. A. Irvin, for the sum of $1161.93 the amount of the original and since accumulated taxes. The School Directors, of Susquehanna township, now claim that they are entitled to about $250 of the fund as their share of the school taxes, and the Supervisors of Susquehanna township claim about $150 for road taxes. Had the land been sold at public sale there is no doubt but that the county would be entitled to the whole fund, but as it is, there appears to be a legal question about it. The County Auditors on Friday, the 23rd inst., will give the parties who will be represented by counsel a hearing, and decide the application of the money.

THE NEW RAILROAD.—The Middleburg (Snyder county) *Post*, says in reference to the Seaboard & Western Railroad: "We are in possession of evidence from the very best authority the proposed new railroad through this place will be built. The silence that has prevailed during the last few months in regard to it was caused by the unwillingness of the farmers along the line to do the fair thing in the matter of right of way. This will positively be the only drawback to this route and it must be overcome. Let some prominent man take the matter in hand and visit the land owners along the line and by explaining the situation, secure from them more satisfactory propositions than were offered the company heretofore. This is a prize we cannot afford to lose, and prompt action may result in great good."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.—The two questions left at this office on last Saturday week by Messrs. S. and S., of Allegheny township, for solution, were handed by us to Mr. J. W. Leech, Principal of the common schools in this place, who has furnished us with the following answers. The questions are:

1st. If the third of six be three, what will the fourth of twenty be?

2d. If three be the third of six, what will the fourth of twenty be?

Answers: 1st. If ⅓ of 6 equals 3, that is if 2 equal 3, then 20 will equal 30, and ¼ of 30 is 7½; answer to 1st.

2d. If 3 equal ⅓ of 6, that is if 3 equal 2, then 20 will equal 13⅓, and ¼ of 13⅓ is 3⅓; answer to second.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.—The teachers and directors of Barr township, will meet the County Superintendent in district at Nicktown, on Thursday, January 22nd; at Belsano for Blacklick township, on Friday, January 23rd, and for Carroll and surrounding districts at Carrolltown, on Saturday, January 31st. All friends of education are invited to attend.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

The Great Zingari.

For toothache and neuralgia has no equal. Warranted. Only 10 cents at all drug stores. Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia Agents.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate were filed in the Recorder's office, this place, during the three weeks ending January 14, 1885:

Lorenzo Boring to A. Bennett for 50 acres and 100 perches in Blacklick township; consideration $82.80.

Conrad Yeagle to Samuel Huver for lot in Johnstown borough; consideration $600.

Edward L. Edwards to John L. Edwards for 6 acres in Blacklick township; consideration $120.

Nicholas Freidhoff et ux. to Henry Freidhoff for 57 acres and ten perches in Munster township; consideration $600.

Michael Thomas et al. to Nicholas R. Freidhoff for undivided two fifths of 160 acres in Munster township; consideration $100.

Charles Oswald et ux. to Nicholas R. Freidhoff for undivided one-fifth of 160 acres in Munster township; consideration $.00.

Daniel J. Morrell to the Philadelphia Trust, Safe, Deposit and Insurance Company Trustee for his real, personal and mixed property, excepting and reserving farm in Radnor township, Delaware county, Pa., containing about 50 acres; his stock in the Inter-Ocean Publishing Co. of Chicago, his household furniture, horses, carriages and household and domestic articles, to be held in trust for the uses and purposes set forth in the deed.

Caron Leahey et ux. to the borough of Lilly's, for lot in Lilly's borough; consideration, $50.00.

Assignee of Joseph Cobaugh to Wm. Cobaugh, 106 acres in Jackson township; consideration, $1,205 00.

Heirs of Wm. Cobaugh to Mary Ann Burkhart, 106 acres in Jackson township; consideration, $964 00.

Anselm Weakland to John P. Bard, 26 acres coal right in Carroll township; consideration, $325.

South Fork Coal Co. to Annie M. J. Edwards, 2 acres in Croyle township; consideration, $1.00.

Barbara Davis to Annie M. J. Edwards, 2 acres in Croyle township; consideration, $1.00.

Adm'r of Wm. M. Davis to Annie M. J. Edwards, 2 acres in Croyle township; consideration, $260.

Adm'r of John Schorten to Jacob Stoltz, 300 acres in Chest township; consideration, $1,119.99.

Jacob Stoltz, Sr., to Jacob Stoltz, Jr., 347 acres and 120 perches in Chest township; consideration, $2 500.

James G. Finley to Barbara Finley, lot in Franklin borough; consideration, $1.00.

David Watts to Francis Sonnefeldt, 1 acre in Gallitzin borough; consideration, $100.

Bernard McColgan to Wm. M. George, 55 acres and 40 perches in Washington township; consideration, $595.50.

Ezra Oaks to Samuel Oaks, 109 acres and 44 perches in Jackson township; consideration, $500.

Samuel Oaks to Henrietta Oaks, 109 acres and 44 perches in Jackson township; consideration, $500.

Conrad Keim to Watson Horner, lot in Johnstown borough; consideration, $500.

Executor of Paul S. Dishong to Catharine Conner, 50 acres in Jackson township; consideration, $500.

Amanda Parrish to Thomas L. Parrish, undivided ½ of 214 acres and 152 perches in Allegheny township; consideration, $624.

Catharine Eakin to G. L. Glasgow & Co., coal in 62 acres and 48 perches in Reade township; consideration, $1,240.

George W. Gallagher to G. L. Glasgow & Co., coal in 13 acres in Reade township; consideration, $900.

Treasurer of Cambria county to Commissioners of Cambria county, 255 acres in Jackson township; consideration, $34.68.

Commissioners of Cambria county to W. H. Sechler, 255 acres in Jackson township; consideration, $25.

W. H. Sechler to Thomas Griffith, 40 acres in Jackson township; consideration, $1.

Joseph Shirrey et ux. to John Bear for lot in Johnstown borough; consideration, $800.

Owen McCue, Sr., to Owen McCue Jr., for lot in Millville borough; consideration, $1.

Owen McCue, Jr., et ux. to Edward Flanagan, lot in Millville borough; consideration, $1.

Charles Schlosser et ux. to August Schuster and Benedict Schuster, 2½ acres in Lower Yoder township; consideration, $1250.00.

Levi Jacoby et ux. to Aaron Lavely, 3 lots in Stonycreek township; consideration, $159.

Valentine F. Kissell et ux. to John J. Good, lot in Taylor township; consideration, $250.

Wilson Cramer et ux. to Samuel Swank, lot in Sixth ward, Johnstown; consideration, $125.

John E. Strayer et ux. to Herman V. Edieman for lot in Stonycreek township; consideration, $450.

John E. Strayer et ux. to Regina Edelman for lot in Stonycreek township; consideration, $450.

John E. Strayer et ux. to Jacob Edelman, lot in Stonycreek township, consideration, $450.

Isaac E. Chandler et ux. to Daniel A. Davis, lot in Morrellville; consideration, $300.

David R. Hess, Sr., et ux. to James A. Sheehan and Jane Alice Sheehan, lot in village of Perkinsville near Coopersdale borough; consideration, $600.

Watson Horner et ux. to Charles H. Butland, two lots in Johnstown borough; consideration, $800.

Henry Yeagley to C. L. Pershing, lot in Johnstown; consideration, $300.

C. L. Pershing, to William Grist, lot in Johnstown; consideration, $500.

William R. James et ux. to Sylvester McKenzie, lot in Portage township; consideration, $100.

Samuel Weakland to Anslem Weakland, 1 acre and 22 perches in Carroll township; consideration, $113.75.

(Published by request.)

IN MEMORY OF A FALLEN COMRADE

After an absence of some thirty years, I find but few of the noble old Cambria Guard, who stood side by side in the storm of battle in that brave old regiment, the 2nd Pa. Vols. Patrick Murray, one of our first comrades who laid down his life on Mexican soil, is brought fresh to our memory.

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
  As his corpse to the roadside was hurried,
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot,
  O'er the grave where our hero was buried.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
  Not in sheet nor in shroud we wound him,
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
  With his blanket well wrapt around him.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
  As the battle ahead caused a hurry,
But we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead,
  And we bitterly thought of poor Murray.

We thought as we hollowed his narrow bed,
  And smoothed down his lonely pillow,
That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
  And we far away on the billow.

But half our heavy task was done,
  When from the grave we were retiring,
We heard the distant and random gun,
  That the foe was sullenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
  From the field of his fame, fresh and gory,
We carved not a line and raised not a stone,
  But we left him alone in his glory.

B. F. DAVIS.

Ebensburg, Jan. 14, 1885.

Original.

A WILD MOUNTAIN ROSE.

High on the mountain top a wild rose grew,
  A rustic wildwood flower of beauty rare,
Fed by the sun's bright beams and mountain dew;
  Thus nourished grew a fragrant rose and fair.
A flower so fair—'tis sad; this truth to feel
  That it thought, bright—like all that's bright; must fade.
That Time will from its cheeks the crimson steal,
  And in its stead will leave a lighter shade.

It lived, it grew—a flower of beauty rare
  Unseen by man, enfolding petals wide;
Its fragrance sweet 'twas not too proud to share,
  With modest lily drooping by its side.
The oak majestic bent its kindly form,
  And leafy branches wide protecting spread.
Like parent guarding from his child the storm,
  That thundering threatened bursting o'er its head.

A parent fonder, a more loving child
  Than they; ne'er lived in friendship's bondage sweet,
Until at last—we'll call him pleasures child—
  While wandering aimless, chanced this flower to meet,
In all its beauty saw its fatal hour.
  Desiring to enjoy its fragrance sweet,
He in a moment's madness touched the flower;
  He touched! It fell to ashes at his feet. S. J.

St. Francis' College, Loretto, Jan. 11, 1885.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

To All Wanting Employment.

We want live, energetic and capable agents in every county in the United States and Canada, to sell a patent article of great merit, on its merits. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent. profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every house owner, it might not be necessary to make an "extraordinary offer" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle with energy. Our agents now at work are making from $150 to $600 a month clear, and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days trial and fail to clear at least $100 in this time, above all expenses can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. Any agent or general agent who would like ten or more counties and work them through sub-agents for ninety days, and fail to clear at least $750 above all expenses, can return all unsold and get their money back. No other employer of agents ever dared to make such great offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double the amount we guaranteed, and but two sales a day would give a profit of over $125 a month, and that one of our agents took eighteen orders in one day.—Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send everyone out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. We would like to have the address of all the agents, sewing machine solicitors and carpenters in the country, and ask any reader of this paper who reads this offer, to send us at once the name and address of all such they know.—Address at once, or you will lose the best chance ever offered to those out of employment to make money.

RENNER MANUFACTURING CO.,
166 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

A Remarkable Case.

DR. HARTMAN—Dear Sir: I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of your remarkable cure of myself. I was a most miserable sufferer from various and distressing diseases, which caused me to be confined to my bed for a long time, being too weak to bear my weight upon my feet. I was treated by the most reputable physicians in our city, each and all saying they could do nothing for me. I had given up all hope of ever being well again. In this condition I began to take your Manalin and Peruna, and am most happy to say that in three months I was perfectly well, entirely cured without any appliances or supports of any kind.

Yours truly, MRS. HENRY ELLIS,
502 Scott street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Find her certificate and affidavit on page 31 in the "Ills of Life," a pamphlet. Ask your druggist for one.

His Slippery Glass Eye.

"The Squire," says the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," "wore one glass eye and a wig. The glass eye was constantly slipping out of focus, and the wig turning around sidewise on his head when he addressed the people of the Flat Creek District." Sad spectacle. Parker's Hair Balsam preserves and promotes the growth of the natural hair. It also restores the natural color to hair which has faded or become gray. Clean, elegant, beneficial, highly perfumed.

Attractive and Useful.

The Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md., the owners of the celebrated Brown's Iron Bitters, have just issued a beautiful *Hand Book* and *Almanac* for ladies, and a complete and useful *Memorandum Book* for men.—These publications are attractive, containing a great many valuable and interesting things. They are furnished free of charge by druggists and country store keepers, but should they not have them the Brown Chemical Co will send either book on receipt of a two cent stamp to pay postage.

—I have been deaf in one ear ten years, and partially deaf in the other for two months. have been treated by ear specialty doctors and received no benefit. Having used Ely's Cream Balm for about a month I find myself greatly improved, and can bear well and consider it a most valuable remedy. I had also nasal catarrh, with dropping of mucous into my throat and pain over my eyes, which troubles also have entirely disappeared.—D. B. Yates, Upper Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y.

A POSITIVE GUARANTEE is given that every article sold at the Golden Eagle Clothing House, Altoona, Pa., is lower in price than the same quality and make can be bought elsewhere. And remember, right here, that it makes no difference how low a price other clothiers may ask for their goods, or what inducements they may offer for your patronage the prices will always be lower at the GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING HOUSE, 1301 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING WITHOUT BLOSSOMS.

Late in Life to Look for Joy—Yet Never too Late to Mend.

Readers of Hawthorne's 'House of Seven Gables' will recall the pathos with which poor Clifford Pyncheon, who had been unjustly imprisoned since his early manhood, said after his release: 'My life is gone, and where is my happiness? Oh! give me my happiness.' But that could be done only in part, as gleams of warm sunshine occasionally fall across the gloom of a New England autumn day.

In a letter to Messrs. Hiscox & Co., Mr. L. H. Titus, of Pennington, N. J., says: 'I have suffered untold misery from childhood from chronic disease of the bowels and diarrhœa, accompanied by great pain. I sought relief at the hands of physicians of every school and used every patent and domestic remedy under the sun. I have at last found in **PARKER'S TONIC** a complete specific, preventive and cure. As your invaluable medicine, which did for me what nothing else could do, is entitled to the credit of my getting back my happy days, I cheerfully and gratefully acknowledge the fact.'

Mr. E. S. Wells, who needs no introduction to the people of Jersey City, adds: 'The testimonial of Mr. Titus is genuine and voluntary; only he does not adequately portray the suffering he has endured for many years. He is my brother-in-law and I know the case well. He is now perfectly free from his old troubles, and enjoys health and life, ascribing it all to **PARKER'S TONIC**.

Unequalled as an invigorant; stimulates all the organs; cures ailments of the liver, kidneys, and all diseases of the blood.

TRIAL LIST.—Causes set down for trial in Common Pleas at the special term of Court, commencing MONDAY, February 16, 1885:

Use Kinports	vs	Hipps & Lloyd
Hipps & Lloyd	vs	Lantzy et al.
Ranstead	vs	Garman
Same	vs	Same
Bebe	vs	Bebe
Risban	vs	Bebe
Saupp	vs	Itel

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Prothonotary.
Prot'y's Office, Ebensburg, January 12, 1885.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of MRS. ELIZA PARRISH, dec'd.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. Eliza Parrish, deceased, late of Cambria township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same, must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WILLIAM C. PARRISH.
Cambria tp., Jan. 16, '85.-6t. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court to hear and decide upon the exceptions to the first account of John Martin and Thomas Patterson, Executors of James Graham, deceased, and to report distribution, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in the borough of Ebensburg, Pa., on *Thursday, February 12th*, 1885, at *ten o'clock, A. M.*, for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment at which time and place all persons interested may attend, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
ALVIN EVANS, Auditor.
Ebensburg, January 16, 1885.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Samuel Reed, Trustee to sell the real estate of Abraham Makin, deceased, as shown by his first and final account, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in the borough of Ebensburg, Pa., on *Saturday, February 14th*, 1885, at *two o'clock, P. M.*, for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested may attend, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
ALVIN EVANS, Auditor.
Ebensburg, January 16, 1885.-3t.

FARM FOR SALE.
The subscriber will sell at private sale, the farm of the late Silas Parrish, deceased, situated two and one-half miles south of Ebensburg, in Cambria township, on the road to O'Hara's mill, containing **140 Acres**—about 85 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation.—There is a good log house, weatherboarded, a frame barn 40x80 feet, a good orchard and plenty of good water on the premises. For further information call on the subscriber on the premises.
January 16, 1885.-6t. WM. C. PARRISH.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election of Directors of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cambria County will be held at the office of the Company, in Ebensburg, on *Monday, January 12, 1885*, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
[Dec. 19,-3t.] T. W. DICK, Secretary.

Vital Questions!!!!

Ask the most eminent physician
Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?
And they will tell you unhesitatingly
"*Some form of Hops!!!*"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:
"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—
"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically, "*Buchu!!!*"
Ask the same physicians
"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you:
Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!!"
Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable.
And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is
Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients
"Almost dead or nearly dying"
For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.
Women gone nearly crazy!!!!!
From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.
People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.
Erysipelas!
"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact, almost all diseases frail"
Nature is heir to
Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate

BY virtue of an *alias* order issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned trustee appointed by said Court, to make sale of the REAL ESTATE hereinafter described, belonging to the estate of John M. Rager, late of the township of Jackson, deceased, will expose to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Ebensburg, on

Friday, February 13th, 1885,

at **2 o'clock**, P. M., the following real estate, to-wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Jackson township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, that is to say, adjoining lands of John Gittings, David Burkhart, William Byers and others, containing

Seventy-One Acres,

more or less, about fifty acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected *two* two-story PLANK DWELLING HOUSES and a FRAME BARN.

TERMS OF SALE:

Ten per cent. of the whole of the purchase money to be paid immediately after the property is knocked down, one-third of the balance on the confirmation of the sale, one third in one year thereafter with interest, excepting, however, from the two-thirds of the whole of said purchase-money the one-thirteenth part thereof, less costs incident to proceedings in partition and sale, which shall remain a lien on said premises, and the interest thereon to be paid to George Wilson annually during his life, and after his death the principal sum to be paid to the heirs of the said John M. Rager, deceased, and other parties in interest, and the remaining one-third to be and remain a lien on said premises until after the death of Sarah M. Rager, widow of said decedent, the interest thereon to be paid to her annually and punctually during her lifetime, and after her death the said remaining one-third to be paid to the heirs of said John M. Rager, deceased, and other parties in interest as the same may appear, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
ABEL LLOYD, Trustee.
Ebensburg, Jan. 9, 1885.-4t.

For the splendid New Book
AGENTS WANTED THE WORLD'S WONDERS
AS SEEN BY THE GREAT
Tropical and Polar Explorers
Including the OFFICIAL HISTORY of the late GREELY EXPEDITION in search of the North Pole.

All the achievements, discoveries, travels and adventures of the great explorers, with descriptions of wonderful countries, customs and habits of strange and curious people, animals, birds and reptiles; the Wonders and great Natural Curiosities of the Tropical and Polar World's; a record of marvelous things on the earth, a full history of all the World's greatest wonders and famous explorations in one splendid, low-priced profusely illustrated volume. Embracing in the Tropics all the travels and discoveries of Speke and Grant, Sir Samuel Baker and wife, Livingstone, Stanley, Du Chaillu, Wallace, Long, Squier, and numerous others; in the Arctic regions, Franklin, Kane, Hayes, Hall, Schwatka, DeLong Greely and many others; forming a complete encyclopedia of Exploration, Discovery and Adventure in all parts of the World, with a history of savage races, strange beasts, birds and reptiles and great Natural Wonders. A book of inestimable and rapid selling qualities. Nearly 800 quarto pages; over 200 splendid illustrations; low price; *outsells all other books*. Agents Wanted on Salary or Commission. Write for Pictorial circulars and *extra terms*. Address
HISTORICAL PUBLISHING CO.
dec26-6t 120 N. 7th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale his farm in Gallitzin township, Cambria county, Pa., situated on the road leading from Ashland Furnace to Tunnel Hill, containing *190 acres*; 140 of which are cleared, and half well limed, with 1400 rods under drain, and having thereon a frame house of 11 rooms, frame barn 67x60, carriage house, wagon shed, corn crib, blacksmith shop, milk house, and all kinds of fruit; including grapes, and 360 choice apple, pear, plum, quince and crab trees. These premises are underlaid with coal and I am now operating the well known Ashland bank; having storage room for 1000 bushels. The land is in a high state of cultivation and the buildings all in good order. Apply on the premises.
GEORGE J. MYERS.
Gallitzin township, Jan. 16, '85.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on *January 30th* 1885, an application will be made to the Governor for a Charter for the UPPER YODER LIGHT AND HEAT COMPANY, the object of the said Company being to manufacture gas for light and heat, and to procure natural gas for light and heat, and to furnish the same to the public at the township of Upper Yoder, in the county of Cambria, Pa., and to such persons, partnerships and corporations residing therein and adjacent thereto as may desire the same.
C. B. SHEDD,
MILTON WESTON,
A. BLAKELY,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
W. F. MILLER,
Jan. 9-3t. Corporators.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the first and final account of Valentine Cramer, Administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Gleason, deceased.
Having been appointed Auditor to report distribution of the money in the hands of said Administrator, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in Ebensburg, on *Tuesday, the 27th day of January*, 1885, at ten o'clock, a. m., to attend to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons having claims on said fund must present them, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. M. D. KITTELL,
Ebensburg, Pa., Jan. 9, 1885.-3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the first and partial account of Joseph Hogue, Administrator *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* of John Bradley, deceased.
Having been appointed Auditor to report distribution of the money in the hands of said Administrator, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in Ebensburg, on *Tuesday, January 13, 1885*, at 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., to attend to the duties of said appointment, when and where all persons having claims must present them or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
M. D. KITTELL, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Pa., Dec. 19, 1884.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Auditor to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Hugh Edwards, Executor of Evan R. Evans, deceased, as shown by his first and partial account, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg, Pa., on *Tuesday, February 3, 1885*, at **2 o'clock**, P. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims must present them or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
A. V. BARKER, Auditor.
Ebensburg, January 9, 1885.-3t.

FARM FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers at private sale, his farm in Cambria township, one and one-half miles from Ebensburg, containing **240 Acres**, in a good state of cultivation, with good frame house and frame barn, an excellent orchard, plenty of water and about one million feet of lumber on the premises. To parties wishing to purchase a smaller piece of land, he will divide it to suit purchasers. Terms reasonable. Call on the subscriber residing on the premises. MARTIN SANDERS.
Cambria twp., Jan. 9, 1885.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Estate of MRS. S. J. LEECH, deceased.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. S. J. Leech, deceased, late of Gallitzin borough, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and these having claims against the same, must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
FRANCIS N. BURK.
Gallitzin, Pa., Jan. 9, '85.-6t. Administrator.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Dean township, **December 8, 1884**, a white sow with no marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
LEONARD HOLLICE.
Dean township, December 25, 1884.-c

☞This space is reserved for

A. C. BUCK & CO.,

Gallitzin, Pa.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
—IN BUYING YOUR—
RANGES, COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,
Cellar Furnaces, Fire-Place Heaters,
Tinware, Copper Ware, Sheetiron Ware,
Lamp Goods of Every Description,
Knives and Forks, Spoons, Soup Ladles,
Granite Ware, Coffee Mills, Plated-ware,
Toilet Sets, Cake Boxes, Bread Closets,
Clothes-wringers, Egg Beaters, Slaw Cutters,
Iron Stands, Fancy Spittoons, Slop Buckets
Hard Coal Parlor Heaters,
Soft Coal Parlor Heaters,
Copper Kettles, Brass Kettles,
Iron Kettles, Steam Cookers,
Rice, Milk and Farina Boilers,
Perfect Waffle Irons, Boilers of all Kinds,
Meat Pounders, Mincing Knives, Saw Knives,
And a Large Stock of KITCHEN ARTICLES, will be sold at Low Prices. Call and Examine the Goods. ☞ LOOK FOR MY NAME ON THE WINDOW, AND YOU WILL BE SURE TO FIND THE RIGHT PLACE.

FRANK W. HAY,
No. 280 Washington Street, - - - - - JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Still Reducing Stock.

I again call the attention of the public to the fact that I am still selling goods at a great reduction in order to reduce my stock. As you all know my stock consists of everything in the

Hardware, House-Furnishing, and Agricultural

line. It is not necessary to enumerate it here, but come and satisfy yourselves that I am offering bargains in everything. As this is the time of the year for Shovel Plows and Cultivators, call and see my stock, which I am selling right down to first cost. I am also offering great bargains in

Wall Paper, Trunks, Silver Plated Ware,

Well and Cistern Pumps, Double Bitt Axes, &c. Remember my terms are cash, I cannot make these big reductions and charge goods on the books.

G HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, May 16, 1885.-tf.

AT FLEMMING'S
SEAL GOODS,
BEAVER GOODS,
OTTER GOODS,
FUR GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

Best Assortment of
SEAL SACQUES, DOLMANS AND ULSTERETTES
Ever Brought to Pittsburgh.
WM. FLEMMING & CO.,
LEADING FURRIERS AND HATTERS,
29 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREAT FALL SALE
—OF—
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
—BY—
GILL & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
801 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

We have our large and spacious four story building filled from cellar to garret with one of the largest stocks of BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS ever brought to this market, and shall offer them at such low figures that it will be to the interest of every dealer to examine before purchasing. Extra inducements to cash or short-time buyers. Full line John Mundell & Co.'s Solar Tips. Miner's Nailed Brogans. L. Candee & Co, and North Star Rubber Co.'s goods. [Sept. 26, 1884.

ENCOURAGE
HOME INDUSTRY.
The attention of buyers is respectfully invited to my large stock of
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
— CONSISTING OF —
Parlor and Chamber Suits,
WARDROBES, SIDEBOARDS,
Centre, Extension and Breakfast Tables,
CHAIRS, CUPBOARDS, SINKS,
BED SPRING MATTRESSES,
and in fact nearly everything pertaining to the Furniture business. Also, any goods in that line manufactured in the United States sold at the lowest catalogue prices.
Upholstering, Repairing and Painting
of all kind of Furniture, Chairs, Lounges, &c. promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Ware room on High street, opposite the Congregational church. Please call and examine goods whether you wish to purchase or not.
E. B. CRESSWELL.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1884.-1y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of WILLIAM TILEY, deceased.
Letters testamentary on the estate of William Tiley, deceased, late of the borough of Lilly, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make payment without delay and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOSHUA AURANDT, Executor.
Hemlock P. O., Cambria Co. dec 5, 6t

STRAY NOTICE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Clearfield township, Cambria county, about the 1st of November, 1884, a red and white yearling bull with white forehead. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise it will be sold according to law.
DENNIS McCAULEY.
St. Augustine, Jan. 7, 1885.

NOTICE.—The Commissions of Cambria county at a meeting held to-day made provisions for holding regular monthly meeting on the first Tuesday of each month.
By order of County Commissioners
W. H. McMULLEN, Clerk.
Comm'rs' Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 6, 1885.

THOUSANDS OF HOLIDAY BARGAINS!!
ALL AROUND OUR BIG RETAIL STORES.
Prices Away Down To-Day!
BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
Ladies' and Misses' Winter Wraps.
Mascottes, Jackets, Dolmans, Plush Coats, at $20.00 and upwards.
Seal Skin Sacques and Dolmans at reduced prices, and only in the best quality.
Lace Curtains, Table Linens, Towels, Holiday Handkerchiefs, by the Million.
Fancy Goods for the Holidays, now ready in great variety.
Largest Retail Establishment
IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
Samples and Prices Sent Promptly, on Application.
JOS. HORNE & CO'S
RETAIL STORES.
Penn Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Office on Centre street, near High

JOHN E. SCANLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Nov. 16, 1883. EBENSBURG, PA.

M. D. KITTELL
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in new Armory Hall, opposite Court Hous

M. E. BUCKLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ALTOONA, PA.
☞ Office over the First National Bank. Entrance on 11th avenue. second door from 12th st.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Two small tart apples are a toothsome addition to the stuffing of a roast duck or goose.

If there is a pile of shavings, sawdust or other refuse matter about mills or factories in your neighborhood, draw it and place it on your manure pile during the mild days in winter. Soft shavings and sawdust may be used as bedding for cattle and pigs.

Plain white towels may be made ornamental by placing two rows of drawn work at each end. The work may be fastened with red or blue or with white. The white gives a little nicer look to the towel than the colored. Overcast the edges just above the fringe.

No efficient plan has yet been discovered for combating the corn or fallworm on a very large scale. Fires at night have been tried; also lanterns suspended obove water, so that the moths striking the lanterns will fall into the water. These plans can be used on a small scale only.

The addition of currant juice to red or black raspberries is highly recommended; one quart of currant juice to ten pounds of raspberries is a liberal allowance, heat the currant juice, add the sugar and when it has reached the boiling add the fruit.

House plants often become root-bound. In such cases the pot should be turned upside down, the plant held in one hand and the contents dumped out. Then re-set in a larger pot. Before removing the plant it is a good plan to thrust a knife into the roots in several places to give root pruning.

Why do not some of the brain-toilers, whose best years and strength are rapidly being spent in the close confinement of office existence, think of turning their faces toward the outer realm and rest mind and body in such a practical, remunerative and healthful pursuit as either the cultivation of the silk worm or the raising of bees or poultry.

An agreeable dish for dessert is made in this way: Line a deep pie plate with a rich crust, put a layer of red raspberry jam on this and cover wit a mixture made by beating three eggs' one cup of powdered sugar, a tablespoonful of butter; flavor with a very little almond extract, put this smoothly over the jam and bake till the crust is done. Serve with cream.

Pumpkins are easily dried and those who like can have them all the year by taking a little trouble. Take off the skin of the pumpkin, cut it in thin strips and dry quickly over a hot stove. The pieces are as hard as crisp, but a little stewing will make them as good as when fresh from the field. They will keep until pumpkins are grown again.

Peel off the outer rind of chestnuts, put them into boiling water when all are peeled, and let them stand near the fire (not boiling) till the second skin comes off easily. Take out a few at a time and as they are peeled throw them into cold water. Make a sauce of gravy, thickened with flour, add butter and salt, and let the chestnuts steam in this until soft. Or instead of [illegible] make a white sauce as for asparagus or cauliflowers, in which stew the chestnuts until quite soft, but still whole.

No pest which bothers the farmer is so vexatiously destructive as the muskrat when it makes a home in the underdrains, especially when near the outlet. They not only fill the natural channel with earth and dislodge stones, but they bring in grass and weeds to make their nest, which still further chokes the drain. A strong steel trap, well fastened and set in their runways, will generally "fetch them." Watch the traps closely. If left long enough the muskrat will get out if he has to gnaw his own leg off and leave a portion of it sticking in the trap.

CROSS BREEDING SHEEP.—Let a man take a thousand ewes of a certain grade. Let him take a proper number of rams and decide to cross. He cannot expect to do it quickly. Allowing a full crop of lambs each year, and it will take seven to ten years to get a uniform flock of good grades. That is to breed out the objectionable qualities of the ewes closely after the character of the rams of the breed used. Cross-breeding should not be attempted without a determined purpose in view, and not then until all rams of other breeds are removed, and after the line of breeding is decided on, no other bucks than of that breed should on any account be run with the flock.

Without a man has a large number of sheep only one continued crossing can be advantageously attempted. A few hundred low grade sheep, say ordinary three or four pound shearers, can be crossed up with any breed of sheep to an advantage. If a farmer has a few sheep, let him take one of the mutton breeds and stick to it through thick and thin, until he has a good flock of sheep all alike and all good. He must breed with the object of producing something nearly approaching the rams used; must select his rams with a view to obtain animals as nearly alike as possible, and by liberal feeding during the winter months produce and develop from the particular breed used. The same applies to merinos for the farmer and ranchman.

Let each man decide what he wants of the regular breed; let him decide which is the most valuable to him; which is best adapted to his own locality, and, after making his choice, stick to it. Each year will add something to his capital in increased value per head; and let him also remember that a few years work can be undone by beginning again on some other line, in a second attempt to change the nature of the sheep.—*Texas Wool-Grower.*

"Like Hot Cakes."

The above is an old-time expression and nearly as "old as the hills," but yet it is occasionally brought into good use, and placed in a position where it counts and adds great weight to the words accompanying it. This is true in the following testimonial sent to Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., by Messrs. Parrett & Son, druggists, of Greenfield, Ohio, who say:

"Send us some more advertising matter. Your medicine is selling like hot cakes.—Send us a good supply, for we need it badly."

Those men know when they handle a good thing. Judging from the above, Peruna and Manalin must be in good demand in that country. Being composed purely of vegetable ingredients druggists feel safe in recommending them to their friends.—Send for the pamphlet on the "Ills of Life."

1885. 1885.

THE WEEKLY POST

Under a Democratic National Administration.

The Will of the People Vindicated and the Great Wrong Righted.

THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST

congratulates its Democratic readers on the dawn of a new year, under conditions that have not existed for a quarter of a century—

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected. After the fourth of March there will be a Democratic administration at Washington, with great possibilities for the progress, prosperity and advancement of the country.

As THE POST has labored unceasingly for twenty-five years for these glorious results, so it will extend to the new administration a hearty greeting and a cordial support in the re-establishment of principles and policies vital to the public welfare, by reforming abuses, righting wrongs and asserting the supremacy of the Democratic faith. We are on the threshhold of important events and great changes. To a Democrat who aided in Cleveland's election, the future is full of interest and hope.

THE WEEKLY POST will aim to keep fully abreast of the times in everything relating to the incoming administration. Its policy at home and abroad will be intelligently discussed, generously supported or candidly and kindly criticised. No year in the history of this journal promises to be so replete with matters of interest to Democrats as the one which we are about to enter. The meeting of Congress, the declaration of the Presidential vote, the inauguration, the new Cabinet, the changes in the public service, the *opening up of the books* all are of great concern. THE WEEKLY POST will furnish the earliest intelligence, with judicious comment from the old Democratic standpoint. Success will not hamper it any more than a quarter of a century of defeat impaired its energies.

The session of the Legislature, with a Reform Governor opposed by a Republican majority, promises to be fruitful of important issues and exciting incident. The coming session of Congress will be even more interesting in its broader field.

In all its varied departments, THE WEEKLY POST will aim at excellence and reliability. Its literary, miscellaneous, news and local departments will be maintained in their utmost efficiency, while its market reports will be prepared with greater care and precision than ever before and made absolutely reliable.

Now the time for Democrats everywhere to take hold, cement and strengthen the party and its chosen representatives, by extending the circulation of Democratic papers. We are no longer on the defensive—we are done with apologizing—the party to day stands for a majority of the American people, and in a few weeks it will be called on to administer the general Government. Truth is mighty and has prevailed.

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Publishers.

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"Calvert, Texas,
May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

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as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."

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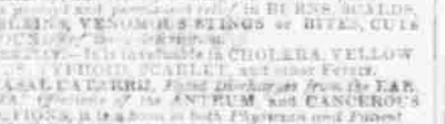

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The Marshal will now sell the BANKRUPT STOCK of a large Fire-Arms Company: Fine TOP ACTION, PISTOL GRIP, GENUINE ENGLISH TWIST STEEL, hand made, choke bore, BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS, Walnut Stock, with all improvements, only $11.25 each. Will kill at 100 yards, and shoot as true as any $40 gun made. Best Brass Shells, 5c. each; Reloading Tools, 95c. per set; Fine Steel Rifles, $3.50 each. One lot of Choice Nickel-plated Revolvers at $2.25, $2.50 and $3 each; sent free. All goods warranted new and perfect. Goods returned if not satisfactory. Buy now and save money. Send for price list. Send orders by registered mail or money order to JOHN McDONOUGH, City Marshal, 291 Broadway, New York.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of Advertising in American Newspapers. 100-Page Pamphlet, 10c.

RULES FOR BUTTER-MAKING.

An experienced dairyman of central New York has issued a pamphlet describing his method of making butter. A few brief rules from this pamphlet are given below:

Feed liberally; have pure water always accessible, and keep a mixture of equal parts of salt, ashes and sulphur within reach of the cows.

Be sure your stables are thoroughly ventilated, remove all droppings immediately, and freely use absorbents and deodorizers—such as sawdust, dry earth or cut straw, never omitting a liberal use of plaster.

When milk is kept over night to be carried to the factory, the temperature should be reduced as low as sixty degrees.

If the milk is set at home for cream, the sooner it can be set after milking and the higher the temperature the better, as the cream rises best and almost wholly while the temperature is falling.

Never reduce the temperature below forty degrees as it has a tendency to chill the product and injure its keeping quality, and it also expands the water, rendering its relative density less instead of greater. To go five degrees below forty degrees would have practically the same effect as raising the temperature five degrees, and to that extent retarding the rising of the cream.

Skim as soon as the cream is all up or so much of it as you wish to take from the milk.

Keep your cream, if not churned immediately, at a temperature of sixty-four degrees, or below, but not below forty degrees.

Churn at such a temperature between fifty-five and sixty four degrees, as experience shows you is best. Conditions vary the temperature for churning.

Stop churning when the butter is in granules about the size of a wheat kernel.

Draw off the buttermilk and wash in clean water before gathering the butter, until it runs clear. If one washing is in brine it is all the better, as brine coagulates the cheesy matter, which dissolves and is then washed out.

Salt to suit the customers, using none but refined salt. The best American salt is as good as any.

Put up in such packages as are demanded by your market. If for long keeping, pack in firkins and set in a cool, sweet place, and keep the butter covered with brine.

Air and cool your milk as fast as possible, down to at least seventy degrees if you carry it any distance to a factory or creamery. Do the same if you make it into cheese at home, though you need not go below eighty degrees if you make it up immediately.

TO FATTEN A POOR HORSE.—Many good horses devour large quantities of grain or hay, and still continue thin and poor; the food eaten is not properly assimilated. If the usual food has been unground grain and hay, nothing but a change will effect any desirable alteration in the appearance of the animal. In case oil meal cannot be obtained readily, mingle a bushel of flax seed with a bushel of Indian corn, and let it be ground into fine meal. This will be a fair proportion for all his feed. Or, the meal, or the barley, oats and corn, in equal quantities, may first be procured, and one-fourth part of oil cake mingled with it when the meal is sprinkled on cut feed.

Feed two or three quarts of the mixture three times a day, mingled with a peck of cut hay and straw. If the horse will eat that greedily, let the quantity be gradually increased until he eats four or six quarts at every feeding three times a day. So long as the animal will eat this allowance, the quantity may be increased a little every day. But avoid the practice of allowing a horse to stand at a rack well filled with hay. In order to fatten a horse that has run down in flesh, the groom should be very careful to feed the animal no more than he will eat up clean and lick his manger for more.

WINTER MANAGEMENT OF MANURE.—An excellent field for winter work is the barnyard. Much may be done there by skillful management. Manure, so long as it is frozen, remains unchanged, and the preparation of the manure, in the best manner for use in the spring, makes no progress. Make a central heap in the yard, and, by means of a plank runway, if necessary, and a wheelbarrow, move the manure from the stable each day to this heap. If the heap is built up square and made four feet high, it will keep warm in the coldest weather, and while warm will ferment and rot. Mixed alternately with muck in a large compost heap, however, it is much more profitable.—*American Home and Farm Cyclopedia.*

'Rough on Rats' clears out Rats, Mice. 15c.

'Rough on Corns,' for Corns Bunions. 15c.

Thin people. 'Wells' Health Renewer, restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, &c. $1.

'Rough on Toothache,' instant relief. 15c.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity don't fail to try 'Wells Health Renewer.'

'Buchu paiba,' great kidney and urinary cure.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, cleared out by 'Rough on Rats.' 15.

'Rough on Coughs,' troches, 15c; liquid, 25c.

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'Rough on Dentist' Tooth Powder. Try it 15c.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Sexual Debility cured by 'Wells' Health Renewer.' $1.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup, for feverishness, worms constipation; tasteless. 25c.

Stinging irritation, all Kidney and Urinary complaints cured by 'Buchu-paiba.' $1.

Night sweats, fever, chills, malaria, dyspepsia, cured by 'Wells' Health Renewer.'

My husband (writes a lady) is three times the man since using 'Wells' Health Renewer.'

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use 'Wells' Health Renewer.' $1.

Prevalence of Kidney complaint in America; 'Buchu-paiba' is a quick, complete cure. $1.

That

feeling of mental dullness, that troublesome bilious headache, fastidiousness as to food, and weary aching pain in the small of the back can all be gotten rid of by using one box of McDonald's Improved Liver Pills.

Dissatisfied buyers can have their money refunded. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, "Agents." [5-9.-1y.*]

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and even Asthma *immediately relieved* by Acker's English Remedy. Sold under guarantee by E. James.

HORSESHOES.—Now that the horseshoe, as a pretty symbol of good luck, forms so much a part of household decoration, it may not be amiss to say a word about its significance in the olden times. The horseshoe was anciently believed to be an effectual protection against witchcraft and witches, who could no more overcome the sanctity of its semi-circular form than they could the movement of a stream, which even the most powerful could not cross, is in the shape of a running brook, as witness the race of Tam O'Shanter, who, pursued by them, passed the keystone of the bridge himself, while the tail of his good mare, on the wrong side thereof, became the the prey of the pursuing warlocks. We have seen the horseshoe nailed to the lintel of barns and masts of vessels, for a witch, mounted on her broomstick, might take it into her head to descend upon some unlucky craft, or she might call up the surging waves to engulf it, unless it were protected by this holy symbol. For a horse to cast a shoe was an unlucky omen when a gallant knight was about to start on an expedition; hence, if a horse stumbled, as he would be sure to do if imperfectly shod, it was unlucky. We do not in our day believe much in witches or "bad signs," but everybody is pleased with the good luck implied in the finding of a horseshoe. By an old Norman custom, which has been preserved to the present, the venerable castle at Oakham is plentifully bedecked with horseshoes. The Lords de Freres were in olden times entitled to demand from every baron on his first passing the town a shoe from off one of his horse's feet. There are several shoes over two hundred years old, the most notable being one given by Queen Victoria. The Princess of Wales recently visited the town, and, in conformity with the custom, a gilt shoe with her name inscribed upon it, will be fastened to the castle wall. In our day it is not much to give a gilded horseshoe, as did the Princess of Wales, but it was a serious thing to an old knight, who, giving direct from his horse's foot, parted with his good luck.—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

MOON-BLINDNESS.—"Moon-blindness," said an old sailor gazing at the upper rigging of a California clipper near Wall street ferry, yesterday, "why of course there's such a thing. I've seen it often. I had a touch of it myself once. I don't see, though, how the English rear admiral makes out that the loss of the gunboat Wasp was due to moon-blindness. It gets its name not, because a man who has it can't see distinctly in the moonlight, but because it is caused by sleeping with the moon shining on the face. You know at once when you have it. In fact, you often get stone blind, and remain so for a month or more. I can't imagine how it could occur near England, for people are not apt to sleep in moonshine there.

"In the China sea and the Indian ocean it is well known. The Lascars frequently have it, and when a passenger steamer remains for a night at a port the captain generally warns everybody who wants to sleep on deck—and most of them do in those hot latitudes—to be careful to keep well under the awning. I remember once landing a passenger at Singapore quite blind. He persisted in sleeping on the forecastle head, as we lay for a night in Penang, and the moon shone on his face for five or six hours. When he awoke his sight was gone, and he thought it was still night, though the sun had aroused him. We went back to Calcutta, and when we reached Singapore on our next trip he had recovered, but he hated the sight of the moon ever afterward.

"I never knew a case of moon-blindness that was not cured. You have only to keep in the dark until sight comes back. Mine was only partial blindness, though the sight of one eye was nearly gone. I was well in a week. The attack is generally accompanied by a bad sick-headache, but most people are too much frightened to think of that. I never heard of a woman being afflicted with moon-blindness."—*New York Sun.*

THERE never has been offered the people of Cambria county a medicine so deserving of praise and patronage as McDonald's celebrated Worm Powders. They combine the three most desirable points in any remedy viz; Smallness of dose, easiness to take and effectiveness. They are positively the greatest worm destroyer of the age. Many children suffer continually and finally die, their parents never dreaming that their stomachs are infested and eaten through with worms. Twenty-five cents invested in a box of McDonalds celebrated Worm Powders would have saved the little sufferer's life and given back its rosy cheeks and blooming health. Any case of failure to cause repulsion where worms exist, the money promptly refunded. Sold by E. James, Ebensburg.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
[5-9.-1y*] Philadelphia Agents.

Look Out for Your Head!

No matter what parts it may finally affect, catarrh always start in the head, and belongs to the head. There is no mystery about this direful disease. It begins in a neglected cold. One of the kind that is "sure to be better in a few days." Thousands of victims know how it is by sad experience. Ely's Cream Balm cures colds in the head and catarrh in all its stages. Not a snuff nor a liquid. Applied with the finger to the nostrils.

Something for all the Preachers.

Rev. H. H. Fairall, D. D., editor of the *Iowa Methodist*, says editorially in the November (1883) issue of his paper: "We have tested the merits of Ely's Cream Balm, and believe that by a thorough course of treatment, it will cure almost every case of catarrh. Ministers, as a class, are afflicted with head and throat troubles, and catarrh seems more prevalent than ever. We cannot recommend Ely's Cream Balm too highly." Not a liquid nor a snuff. Applied to nostrils with the finger.

Wanted.

The worst case in Cambria county of scrofula, erysipelas, tetter or blood disease of any nature, inherited or acquired, to purchase one bottle of McDonald's great blood purifier or sarsaparillian alternative, use as directed and if not benefitted many times the value of its cost, your money will be returned. Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia agents. Sold by E. James, Ebensburg. [5-9.-1y.*]

"I DON'T FEEL WELL!" The stomach is out of order; neglected, this means chronic dyspepsia. You should take Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets and avoid this terrible disease. Sold by E. James.

A WEAK BACK, with a weary aching lameness over the hips is a sign of diseased kidneys. Use the best kidney curative known which is Burdock Blood Bitters.

FITS.—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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THIS MUST AND WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED

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Gives us the advantage of knowing the wants of all classes of people. An experience of thirty years of successful business enables us to buy or have made such clothing as will suit the trade.

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For Men and Boys is simply immense. Better goods were never put together, the style, workmanship and variety having never been equaled at this or any other house. All our goods are made to order and the prices are scaled down to induce rapid sales. Everybody will therefore subserve their own interests by buying at

GODFREY WOLF'S Old Reliable CLOTHING HOUSE,
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P. S.—Our Youths' Departments contains the largest and best assortment of clothing in the city, and our stock of Furnishing Goods is unsurpassed in quantity, quality and cheapness by any other stock of the kind here or elsewhere.

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$20,000 WORTH of the BEST QUALITY and BEST MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

Which we guarantee to sell at **20 per cent. less** than any other Clothing House in the city. Buyers may therefore rest assured that they can save from two to five dollars in the purchase of a suit of clothes or an overcoat by dealing with us. So please give us a call and examine our goods and learn our prices before investing your money elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

H. MARCH, Proprietor.

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When it don't cost any more than an article you have had a hundred times, [illegible] for the last fifty times you wished for something new.

MARVIN'S SUPERIOR CRACKERS

ARE ALWAYS THE BEST.

—Ask your Grocer for the following New Goods:—

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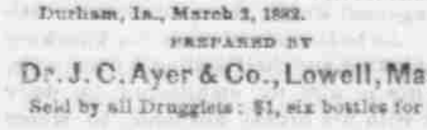

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PORK PACKING.

THE SECRET OF MAKING IT PROFITABLE—SOME GOOD ADVICE.

The prevailing opinion expressed by western New York farmers, at a recent meeting of the Farmer's Club at Rochester, was opposed to the old-time practice of wintering our shoats and butchering them a year or a year and a-half old. The practice favored is to have pigs littered in the spring by old breeding sows, of improved breed, and butchering before the first of next January. This practice is based on the belief that swine feeding pays best which keeps the animals growing rapidly from birth to the butcher's block.

One member, who had practiced a different mode for twenty years, explained his system. He planned to have a portion of the pigs littered early in the spring, so as to have some ready to kill at ten months. Others were littered in June, when cow's milk was plentiful on the farm and there is good pasture.—The June litter he kept in thriving condition the first season and through the winter. The next summer he allowed them the run of the pasture, with milk and slops, fattening in the autumn, when they would average four hundred pounds.

The secretary of the Club, an advocate for the practice of having pigs littered in the spring, advised feeding the pigs for the first six months on clover, peas, middlings and skim milk and other feed in which the albuminoids predominate, the leading object during these months being the rapid making of muscle and bone rather thin the laying on of fat. A good clover pasture with milk and mill-feed promotes radid growing until mid-summer, when gleanings of the wheat stubble, a crop of field peas or the like carries them on until the first of October, when the final fattening process begins. At that season, the secretary believed that no other food makes good, solid pork faster than old cornmeal cooked. Whether it always pays to grind and cook the corn is another question.

The president's experience has led him to believe that pork can be made more rapidly on cooked barley meal than on corn meal. A member reported successful results with a feed of oats and barley mixed with corn meal. His observation had been that old hogs thrive better on cornmeal alone, while young animals require a change of food.

The members agreed that the state of the market is an important factor in deciding the most profitable time to butcher and sell. The opinion was, however very generally expressed that it does not pay to keep hogs long after extreme cold weather sets in. Unless the animals are warmly housed considerable loss of flesh occurs, as the fat forming ingredients are expended in keeping up the vital heat.—*New York World.*

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES.—The wintering of bees is a very important point, the hive wants to be of good size. The movable comb hive may be well enough, but the disturbing of brood comb is bad business. A hive that the main body of is not more than eight or ten inches square, will hardly hold honey enough for a good-sized swarm of bees to winter on, and would afford too little comb for breeding purposes and too small to be profitable.—The cellar, if dry, would be a good place to winter bees in; if damp, the comb will mold and spoil. I have had them winter well under snow covered up.—If the snow melts and runs down on the hive and freezes it may kill them, and it is not a sure way of their wintering well. To pack the hives in straw or boughs, so as to interfere with the ventilation is injurious; the dividing of swarms to increase the number of swarms is bad business. It is much better to put two late swarms into one if they are small swarms. If a hive of bees gets overpowered by other bees robbing them, it is about as well to take them up as to stop them up. Bees sometimes, and most always, waste a good many in the spring of the year by their falling on the snow, and are unable to get back to their hive, and in that case it will hardly pay to stop them in; it is about as well to let them come and go as the please; if you lose some they will soon fill up again. Bees should be kept near the house, so that when they swarm they can't very well get away without being seen; it is a great loss if you lose them. Give them a good-sized hive, and in a good season they will do yov a nice job of work, I have no doubt.—*Cor. Maine Farmer.*

GRADING MILK.—One would think that there could be little in the bucolic line yet to learn, as primeval man gained his living from the soil, and a good portion of his decendants have been keeping up the custom ever since. The study of the subject of creameries, however, has let in a great deal of light on the subject of milk that has not heretofore been generally known. It has been found necessary by those who go into the manufacturing of butter on a large scale, to discriminate in the milk bought, according to its butter producing capacity. Twice as much butter is sometimes produced from one kind of milk as compared with another variety; and it is probably only a question of time when all milk will be graded according to the amount of butter that may be derived from it.

FARMERS' HOGS.—The following are the points to be desired in practical farmer's hogs: Fine short nose, dished face, fine ears, good width between eyes, eyes not too prominent; a straight, broad back of uniform width from shoulders to ham, short legs and fine bone. He should stand well up on his pins, fat at any age, and, if well reared, make a weight of 250 to 325 pounds at 11 months. Now, does the foregoing description of a model farm hog fully describe the well bred Beskshire? I think all will agree that it does, and I am satisfied that if the reader will notice the character of all the various breeds of swine he will find that the most popular ones are those which come nearest to the model farmer's hog presented above.—*Cor. Farmer's Review.*

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